

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI. NO. 14.

MOOSE JAW. N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

W. M. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,  
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.  
Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.  
Agent for the Canadian Northwest Land Com-  
pany, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw  
Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,  
Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and  
North-West Land Co. Office, High St., Moose  
Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate,  
Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen  
House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES,  
Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc.  
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.  
T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.  
Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and  
River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE,  
Surgeon Dentist.  
Visits Moose Jaw for the practice of his  
profession on the 15th and 30th day of each  
month.  
Satisfaction given both in workmanship  
and prices.  
N.B.—Where above dates fall on Sunday,  
will visit the following Monday.

W. D. COHAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Sur-  
geon Dentist, of Regina, (graduate  
of the oldest Dental College in the world),  
visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall  
on the first Monday and following Tuesday  
of every month.

ALEXANDER BALL, late of St. James'  
Church, Montreal, Quebec, England,  
Organist St. John the Baptist Church in  
preparation to take pupils for instruction on Piano  
and Organ. Also lessons in Elocution and  
Voice Production. Pianos tuned and Organs  
cleaned. For terms apply at the Vicarage  
River St.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent;  
Insurer Marine, Life, Fire, Accident, etc.  
Policies bought; Homestead entries made; Full  
list of all lands open for entry in the Moose  
Jaw District; Loans on sale with from \$50 to  
200 acres under cultivation, easy payments;  
C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale.  
Money to loan.

## NOTICE.

As I am giving up business in Moose Jaw  
all parties indebted to me must call and  
settle their accounts not later than Sept. 30,  
after which I will place my books in solici-  
tor's hands for collection. Repairs and job  
work from this date done for Cash Only.

John Brass. - Main St.  
MOOSE JAW.

## R. J. HOOD,

Manufacturer and  
dealer in

## BOOTS & SHOES.

Ordered work a specialty, all repair-  
ing done thoroughly, neatly and prompt-  
ly. Prices low for CASH ONLY.  
MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

## O. B. FYSH,

Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales  
or Bailiff's work left at Mr.  
Wm. Grayson's office will re-  
ceive prompt attention.



I. O. F.,  
Court Moose Jaw, No. 399, holds its  
regular meeting in  
Russell Hall, on the  
last Tuesday in each  
month, at 8 o'clock  
p.m. Every member is requested to  
attend.  
Next regular meeting will be held on  
Tuesday, October 30th.  
C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

## WHOLESALE

Wine, Liquor and  
Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the  
most world-renowned makers  
in both imported and domestic  
wines, liquors and beers kept  
in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS.  
Write or call for prices.

TERMS.—

SPOT CASH.

Octavius Field.

## REGINA LETTER.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS HONOR AND HIS MINISTERS

A Dominion Lands Depart-  
ment Official Wedded —  
Rain Prevented a Bicycle  
Exhibition by McCulloch  
at Regina — LeJeune, Smith  
& Co. Dissolved.

REGINA, SEPT. 25TH.—J. K. Mc-  
Culloch, Manitoba's champion bicyclist,  
accompanied by his trainer, R. H.  
Dunbar, arrived in town Saturday  
morning to take part in races arranged  
by the Regina Bicycle Club to take  
place in the afternoon. Owing how-  
ever to heavy rains, the events did not  
take place, and lovers of sport were de-  
prived of seeing McCulloch handle the  
bike. Messrs J. C. Pope and C. W.  
Peters, of the Government offices, both  
enthusiastic bicyclists, took care of the  
visitors and drove them to the various  
points of interest. McCulloch speaks  
very gratefully of the hospitable man-  
ner he has been received in and en-  
tertained everywhere in the North-West.  
At Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and  
Macleod, he competed, and as was ex-  
pected, he carried away nine medals,  
all first prizes. He considers Winnipeg  
a first class man, fast and full of stay-  
ing power.

On Saturday afternoon next a pub-  
lic meeting is to be held for the selection  
of a candidate to oppose D. McLean in  
South Regina. Premier Haultain, to  
whom the nomination was offered, has  
definitely declined to accept.

Lieut. Governor Mackintosh returned  
on Sunday from Macleod where he  
opened the fall fair. While there His  
Honour made arrangements for certain  
exhibits from that locality to be sent  
to the Territorial exhibition next year.

Speaker James Ross was in town  
yesterday.

Premier Haultain returned on Mon-  
day from Macleod and Calgary. To-  
day he is visiting the northern part of  
the Regina district in connection with  
the proposed relief works.

The Lieutenant-Governor, accom-  
panied by the Minister of Public  
Works, Mr. Neil, left for Winnipeg  
last evening on business connected  
with the proposed Territorial exhi-  
bition.

Mr. A. J. Frazer, of the Dominion  
Lands office here, was married at Win-  
nipeg yesterday to Miss Swinford, a  
sister of Mrs. G. T. Marsh.

On Tuesday last a little German girl  
named Apulena Zenkivitz, strayed  
from her home; the anxious parents  
failing to find her, notified the police;  
search parties were immediately sent  
out and after considerable trouble she  
was found by Const. Millbradt some  
miles north of Balgonie.

The North-West Baptist convention  
is announced to meet in Regina Baptist  
church on Tuesday and Wednesday,  
Oct. 2 and 3. A very interesting  
programme has been arranged, and  
delegates are expected from all sur-  
rounding points both east and west.

Miss Thom who for some years past  
has held the position of C. P. R. op-  
erator here, has left for Calgary, where  
she will take a similar position. Before  
leaving she was presented by the Knox  
Church Sunday school and Christian  
Endeavor society with a gold watch.

Mrs. S. Marling, of Pense, was in  
town a couple of days last week, visit-  
ing her sister, Mrs. Robt. Blair.

Messrs H. Le Jeune, H. C. Lawson  
and Thos. L. Christie have by mutual  
consent dissolved partnership as  
bankers and financial agents. The  
affairs are in the hands of Mr. Lawson.

The assistant principal of the Regina  
Industrial school, Mr. Neil Gilmour,  
has left for Birtle, Manitoba, where he  
has been placed in charge of another  
Indian school.

The Liberal-Conservative association  
held a meeting to-day and adopted  
the report of the committee appoint-  
ed to revise the constitution.

Mr. D. Smith, inspector of Dominion  
Public Works, is in town.

Mr. Tweed of Medicine Hat is here  
attending a meeting of the Executive  
Committee of the North-West As-  
sembly.

The annual meeting of the Regina  
Curling Club was held in the Smith &  
Ferguson Co.'s office, president J. W.  
Smith in the chair. Reports presented  
by the secretary showed the club to be  
in a good position, and the past  
season to have been the most successful  
one since the organization of the club.  
The meeting was largely attended and  
most enthusiastic.

The following are  
the officers for the ensuing year:  
Patrons, Lieut. Gov. Mackintosh, N.  
F. Davis, M. P., F. W. G. Haultain,  
M.L.A.; president, R. B. Ferguson;

vice-president, H. C. Lawson; chaplain,  
Rev. S. R. Brown; district repre-  
sentative, J. W. Smith and J. A. Kerr;  
secretary-treasurer, T. J. Fleehman.

The clerk of the government offices  
gave a farewell dinner to R. B. Davis,  
who has been in the office for eleven  
years, on the occasion of his leaving for  
Montreal. Mr. Deane intends taking  
a course in medicine at McGill uni-  
versity.

Mrs. Walter Scott, of Moose Jaw,  
spent last Friday in the Capital.

The following from Moose Jaw regis-  
tered at the Palmer House during the  
past week: H. McDougall, S. K.  
Rathwell, E. Maingio, A. McKenzie,  
J. Henslow and C. Blair, Jr.

CAPITAL.

## SPECIAL SERVICES

At St. John the Baptist's Church —  
Confirmation and Or-  
dination.

Rev's Wm. Watson and H. A. Maroon Or-  
dained Deacons.

Services of a special and interesting  
nature were held in the Church of St.  
John the Baptist during the past week.  
A confirmation service was held on  
Saturday evening. Notwithstanding the  
rain and mud there was an exception-  
ally good congregation. The service  
commenced with the singing of the  
processional hymn "The Church's  
One Foundation," during which the  
Bishop advanced to the altar, his pas-  
toral staff being borne by Mr. Watson.  
In his confirmation address the Bishop  
stated that his visit to Moose Jaw  
was for the purpose of confirming and  
ordaining. At the present time four  
candidates were present to be confir-  
med by the laying on of hands, and on  
the morning two candidates were in-  
firmed in the manner to be ordained to the  
ministry of the church. He said that  
there would probably be a general  
meeting in the minds of some of those  
present to attach more significance to  
the service, which, he stated, the  
present service was more important  
and being virtually an ordination, or a  
confirmation—an ordination to the  
priesthood of the laity. In the devel-  
opment and elaboration of this idea  
the Bishop delivered an earnest and  
impressive address. At its close the  
confirmation service proper commenced.  
After the questions were asked and  
answered, the Bishop requested the  
congregation to stand for a few  
moments of silent prayer in the  
candidates' behalf. While the congre-  
gation still remained kneeling the can-  
didates were severally presented by  
the Rev. W. E. Brown and received  
the gift of confirmation at the hands  
of the Bishop. The service closed by  
the singing of the retrocessional hymn:

"Through the night of doubt and sorrow,  
Oward goes the pilgrim band,  
Singing songs of expectation,  
Marching to the promised land."

## THE SERVICES ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday morning plain matins  
were said at 9:30 o'clock by the vicar,  
assisted by the curate. At 11 o'clock  
the ordination service took place. The  
ceremony commenced with the pro-  
cessional hymn "The Earth, O Lord, is  
One Wide Field." Rev. W. E. Brown  
preached the sermon. His text was  
taken from 2 Corinthians, 4:5. "We  
preach not ourselves but Christ Jesus  
the Lord, and ourselves your servants  
for Jesus' sake." Ordination is to  
perpetuate the work of Christ and to  
administer his grace to men. He re-  
ferred to the great and notable forty days  
of Christ's presence on earth after his  
resurrection, during which he gave to  
the eleven the Apostolic commission.  
"All power is given unto me in heaven  
and in earth." "Go ye therefore and  
teach all nations, baptizing them in  
the name of the Father, and of the Son,  
and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them  
to observe all things whatsoever I  
have commanded you, and lo, I am  
with you always, even unto the end of  
the world." "I appoint unto you a  
kingdom." "As my Father hath sent  
me, even so send I you." The plenary  
power was lodged in this Apostolate  
and their first act was to fill up their  
number by electing Matthias to the  
place of the traitor Judas. The au-  
thority of ministry is from God. They  
received the promise that He "should  
be with them always," and the pledge  
that the Spirit which they would re-  
ceive at Pentecost would "guide them  
unto all truth." The Apostles de-  
legated certain branches of the ministry  
to subordinate orders, priests (or  
elders) and deacons. The former were  
to exercise a considerable portion of  
the episcopal office; to preach, teach,  
celebrate, absolve, and bless. A lesser  
part of the ministry was delegated to  
the Diaconate as set forth in Acts VI.  
Besides their temporal work they had  
the spiritual work of evangelists at

evidenced by St. Phillip and St. Ste-  
phen in the work of preaching and  
baptizing. So, acting for the Bishop,  
they act for Christ and earnestly ad-  
dress themselves to the carrying out  
of his work in the church, which is the  
evangelized sphere of grace; the home  
of truth; the ark of safety.

The preacher then addressed particu-  
larly the two sons of the Church to  
whom was to be committed this same  
office and ministry. They were to be  
servants of Jesus, doing lowly work  
in His Church. He quoted Christ's  
great example of humility in the wash-  
ing of His disciples' feet. They were  
earnestly exhorted to study Christ's  
character, to commune with him, and  
preach him, not only in the pulpit, but  
in their daily lives. "For they who  
have used the office of a Deacon well,  
purchase to themselves a good degree  
and great boldness in the faith that is  
in Christ Jesus." His last thought  
was a word to the people. He re-  
minded them that although the Deacons  
were the servants of the congregation  
for Christ's sake, yet they should high-  
ly esteem them and remember that the  
object of all the work of the Church on  
earth is "to make ready a people pre-  
pared for the Lord."

After the presentation of the candi-  
dates the Litany was repeated by the  
Bishop and the Communion office was  
commenced. Between the epistle and  
the gospel the candidates were ques-  
tioned as to their fidelity and call. Then  
each knelt before the Bishop, received  
the mission and authority by the lay-  
ing on of hands, and the symbols of  
office in the presentation of the New  
Testament and the vestiture of the  
 stole. The solemnity of the moment  
of ordination was deeply felt by all  
present. The communion services pro-  
ceeded. Rev. Wm. Watson was the  
gospel. The celebration was choral,  
beautiful renderings of the "Sanctus"  
and "Gloria in Excelsis" being  
several features. The communicants  
numbered forty-five.

## THE EVENING SERVICE.

begun with the processional "Onward,  
Christian Soldiers" sung to the tune of  
Sullivan's famous "St. Gertrude."  
The psalms were effectively sung to  
Gounod's adaptation of a very ancient  
Gregorian. The first lesson was read  
by Mr. J. L. O. de la Haye and the  
second by the vicar. The first part  
of the service was intoned by the  
Rev. Wm. Watson, and the final  
prayers by the Rev. H. L. Maroon.  
The hymns "Pleasant Are Thy Courts  
Above," "Sing Alleluia Forth in  
Dutious Praise" and "Holy, Holy,  
Holy, Lord God Almighty" were sung  
with taste and feeling during the  
service.

The Lord Bishop addressed the con-  
gregation taking as his text Ephesians  
3:21, "To Him be glory in the  
Church, by Christ Jesus, throughout  
all ages, world without end." His ad-  
dress took the form of a pastoral to the  
parishioners. He divided his subject  
into three parts: (1) The mission of  
the Church; (2) The Church, the home  
of souls; (3) The Church, the sanc-  
tuary of God. To give the words of the  
Bishop would encroach too much upon  
our space, and to give a synopsis  
would not be a clear, forcible and elo-  
quent address. In conclusion the  
Bishop said that he could not close  
without referring to the change that  
would shortly take place in the parish  
occasioned by the removal of the Rev.  
W. E. Brown to the parish of St.  
Paul's at Regina. He spoke feelingly  
of the earnest, self-sacrificing work  
done by him during his five years' in-  
cumbency, and said that, although the  
prospect of losing him was not a  
pleasant one to the congregation, he  
had not determined upon the step  
without much anxious deliberation,  
and he felt it his duty to offer their  
vicar the vacant charge. He felt that  
in doing so he had acted for the best.  
He impressed upon his hearers that  
their duty clearly lay in being helpful  
for the welfare of the Church notwith-  
standing the loss of one who had been  
so much to them, and trusted that they  
would accord to whatever priest should  
be permanently placed in charge their  
heartiest support and co-operation. The  
Bishop closed with a few words of  
appreciation of the exceedingly bright  
and reverent services of the day.

The services closed with the blessing  
and the singing of the first verse of  
"Abide with Me," after which the  
hymn "The Day Thou Givest, Lord, is  
Ended" was sung as a retrocessional.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American  
Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and  
Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its  
action upon the system is remarkable and  
mysterious. It removes at once the cause  
and the disease immediately disappears.  
The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.  
Sold by W. W. Hole, Druggist.

## THE EXCURSION.

### THE RAILWAY MEN'S PICNIC PANNED OUT WELL.

About Five Hundred People  
Enjoyed the Trip to Qu'Ap-  
pelle — Moose Jaw's Base-  
ballers Captured 1st Prize  
Easily but Decidedly.

The town was all but deserted  
on Friday last. The Mayor had  
proclaimed Friday a civic holiday,  
and all good citizens observed the  
same. Although it was THE TIMES  
day for publication, that fact was  
not allowed to interfere with ob-  
servance of the proclamation. THE  
TIMES was issued early in the morn-  
ing, and the whole staff boarded  
the C.P.R. Employees' picnic train.  
At Pense the celebrated Stoney  
Beach band was in waiting for the  
train; a lively air was played and  
"all aboard" was called. At Regina  
the party was joined by upwards  
of one hundred more excursionists.  
Qu'Appelle was reached shortly  
before noon. The Royal Templars  
in a body went to the Templars'  
hall; the majority of others repaired  
to the hotels and partook of  
dinner, after which, the threatened  
rain having cleared away, the  
sports began at the grounds.

## THE BASE BALL GAME.

For the first time in more than  
two years the Regina and Moose  
Jaw ball teams played a match. In  
the years between '87 and '92 these  
teams fought many mighty battles  
on the diamond with varying vic-  
tory. On Friday the Crescents of  
Moose Jaw won an easy game.  
They hit the ball hard, ran swiftly  
and scored often. The Capital  
players had a difficulty in finding  
the curves of Hunt and McCartney  
who were well supported by Sim-  
ington and Franks. The Regina  
basemen played a star game, but  
basemen cannot play the whole  
game. Considering that neither  
team had practised, the game was  
not creditable to either team.  
The players, positions and scores  
were:

REGINA.	POSITION.	CRESCENTS.
Ferguson 2	Pitcher	Hunt and rt. 12
Calender 9	Catcher	Simington left 2
Garvin 2	Shortstop	Tuxford 1
Burnham 2	1st base	McCartney right 2
Balfour 2	2nd base	Scott 2
McCarthy 2	3rd base	Baxter 4
Willoughby 0	rt. field	Franks and c. 13
Fair 1	l. field	McLeod 2
Martin 1	c. field	Hyghland 3

Score by innings—  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
Regina—3 4 0 0 4 0—12  
Crescents—5 1 1 2 3 5—12

An Indian pony race, seven  
starters, was an interesting event.  
It was first a procession, then a  
team race, after which a bunch, then  
a keen race between two ponies  
for first place. A bay won by a  
bare nose.

Gents' bicycle race—Freddie  
Pingle of Regina won handily,  
C. Willoughby second.

## FOOT RACES, ETC.

Engineers' and firemen's races—1 Jon.  
Hyghland, 2 W. Pance, 3 James Wilson,  
Allcomers, 300yds—1 Garvin, 2 McCar-  
tney.  
Trainmen's race—1 R. Hunt, 2 McLeod.  
Allcomers, 100yds—1 Tait, 2 Garvin.  
Boys' race—1 Booth, 2 McVicar.  
Girls' race—1 Clara Craig, 2 Mabel Scott.  
Standing long jump—1 Jess Balfour 9 ft.,  
2 N. McLeod 8 ft. 11 in.  
Running flat jump—1 Hyghland 17 ft.,  
2 Garvin 17 ft.  
Hop, step and jump—1 Balfour 35 ft., 2  
Garvin 35 ft.

At about 18:45 the return trip  
was started, and it was safely ac-  
complished before 22 o'clock for  
all but one young couple who lin-  
gered on the station platform at  
Regina a little too long. They got  
home by No. 1 next morning.

## NOTES.

The actual number of tickets  
sold was under 500. A sum of  
about \$200 was netted to apply on  
the re-establishment of the library.

The Prince Albert train crew  
gave their services to the excursion  
committee and manned the picnic  
train. Engineer Wilson was at  
the throttle and Conductor Harry  
Hubbell tore off the ticket coupons.

The Moose Jaw and Stoney Beach  
baseball teams combined and played  
inspiring selections during the day.

The committee feels grateful to  
the Regina ball team, the members  
of which went down, not hoping  
for victory, but to help fill out the

programme. Without practice or  
organization it was with difficulty  
the team got together. Moose Jaw  
will do as much for Regina some  
other day.

Mr. W. J. Nelson gave an im-  
promptu address to the baseballers  
on the way home in one of the  
rear coaches, in which ball and  
lacrosse were sized up, and the  
latter got the worst of it.

## MARRIAGE CHIMES.

Miss Minnie Kelly and Mr. C. D.  
Fisher Wedded at St. John's  
on Wednesday.

At two o'clock on Wednesday, 25th  
September, at St. John the Baptist's  
Church, Moose Jaw, by the Rev. W.  
E. Brown, rector, the marriage was  
celebrated of C. D. Fisher, Esq., of the  
C.P.R. despatcher's staff at this point,  
to Miss Minnie Kelly, cousin of Mr.  
and Mrs. T. W. Robinson, also of  
Moose Jaw. Both bride and groom, by  
their sterling and sociable qualities,  
have become most highly esteemed and  
genuinely liked, during a residence of  
several years here, and a very large  
number was present to witness the  
ceremony at the church. Messrs Wm.  
Burton and Hamilton Lang officiated  
as ushers. The groom was supported  
by Mr. W. T. Barrett, of Winnipeg.  
The bride came accompanied by the  
bridesmaid and four maids of honor  
and was given by Mr. T. W. Robin-  
son. The bridesmaid was Miss Trent,  
of Stayner, Ont., and Misses Edna and  
Bessie, Daisy and Marie Robinson  
were maids of honor. The dresses all  
were triumphs of art, and the ensemble  
formed a very beautiful wedding scene.

Afterwards a wedding repast was  
served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs.  
Robinson, and the bridal party took  
the five o'clock train for the east; rice and  
good wishes fell upon them in showers.  
Upon the return of Mr. and Mrs.  
Fisher they will reside on Manitoba  
street in the new dwelling just being  
completed for their reception. May  
they live long and happily!

## Patrons' Convention.

The Patrons' Convention called to  
meet at Moose Jaw on Saturday last  
to consider the question of representa-  
tion of this district in the Assembly,  
was adjourned until to-morrow after-  
noon. A platform was drafted which  
will to-morrow be finally revised and  
adopted.

## Elections.

The writ dissolving the Legislative  
Assembly of the North West Territo-  
ry will be issued on Wednesday, 3rd  
October. Nominations for the next  
Assembly will be held on 24th Octob-  
er, and elections will be held on 31st  
October.

## Stoney Beach.

John Fleury has returned to his "model  
farm" after spending some months with  
Ed. Love. Mr. Fleury had 55 acres under  
crop this year, and contemplates sowing a  
large acreage next year. He vows this is  
the last winter that he will live alone; he'll  
double up next year, rain or shine.

John Fletcher has come home from Prince  
Albert and Dundurn looking well.

Our teacher, Mr. Brandon, left on Sunday  
for Winnipeg to attend Manitoba College.  
He spent two years in the settlement, and  
his absence now is very sincerely regretted.  
Jno. was the mainstay of our Union Sunday  
School. We will however likely see him  
occasionally as his piano and sweetheart  
are still here.

Some days ago when all the men of the  
settlement were absent, a spark set fire to  
the straw in Mr. Porter's yard, and but for  
the presence of mind and activity of the  
ladies, serious would have been the result.  
A high wind was blowing and the straw  
was loose and dry, but nearly all the ladies  
of the settlement gathered and fought the  
flames with vigor and pluck. With the  
aid of a pony they raised barrel after bar-  
rel of water from the well which is 150 feet  
deep. We are proud of our settlement and  
are prouder still of the women of the  
settlement.

Stoney Beach was well represented at  
the C.P.R. picnic last Friday. We had a splen-  
did time, but Joe Catterata failed to reach  
home until Saturday morning, although he  
left Pense on time. He lost the trail in the  
darkness, and with Miss Webb, of Regina,  
who accompanied him, spent the night on  
the prairie. Frank Porter had a horse  
when he left Pense, but for some reason they  
perished company, and Frank, without horse,  
the horse was found next morning waiting  
for Frank.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of Eng-  
lish Sparin Liniment completely removed a  
curb from my horse. I take pleasure in re-  
commending the remedy, as it acts with  
mysterious promptness in the removal from  
horns of hard, soft or calloused lambs,  
blood spavin, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles  
and sprains. GEORGE ROBB, Farmer,  
Markham, Ont. Sold by W. W. Hole.

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## LADY OLIVIA'S OPALS.

A Lady's Maid's Reminiscence.

I can't say I ever took to my Lady Olivia, though I lived so long with her and, after her own fashion, she behaved well to me. She was one of your flaring, dark-eyed beauties, haughty as an express, expecting all around to worship and obey her, and caring no more for human love—say, not so much as the great stuff at her father's gate did, and yet winning it almost without an effort, if one were to judge by the crowd of suitors that sprang up wherever she went.

She had been married when only eighteen to a gentleman of lower birth than herself, but of immense wealth, and on his death, which happened only four months after their union, she returned to her father's house and declared her intention of remaining a widow to the end of her life. She said that to her society she was still the same proud, cold, queen-like creature; but in her private life, in the hours when she sat in that magnificent dressing-room, with her eyes alone watching her suitors, as it were, to throw off her old self and let the new peep out.

She was in love, intensely in love, and somehow it seemed to flash up in her great, dark eyes with a power that made one almost frightened, for it gave one a glimpse of the true fierceness of her nature. She was terribly restless, too, and although she moved like an automaton statue before the world, she paced up and down her suite of apartments occasionally like one demented.

What had come over her I knew not, but at length some words of her own gave me a suspicion.

We were sorting jewellery, and, under her direction, I was packing up that which was to be taken with her on her tour, and setting aside the rest for alteration at the jeweller's, when she happened to come across a large oval brooch of singular workmanship. I observed my lady set it aside immediately, and then, as a ring of the same antique workmanship appeared, she gave a little start and laid it down.

"Why, Morton?" she began, and then she paused, and seemed almost to hold back her words, whilst her great, dark eyes fastened on me with a look which seemed to pierce my very soul.

I was not afraid of her, though, and so I looked her back in her white face, and answered:—"Well, my lady?"

"For a minute or two she was silent, but in spite of her pride and hauteur, I knew she was burning to tell me something—yes, and it would be, too, if I waited her time, and I waited. I went on sorting the jewels, therefore."

"Morton," at length said her ladyship, "did you know that ring was in this case?"

"Yes, my lady. I found it on the floor near your ladyship's dressing table yesterday, and put it in myself."

"On the floor?" she echoed, and then she told me it up and gave me a little start.

"One of the opals and a ring," she cried, "yes, my lady. I noticed that when I picked it up, but it was nowhere about the floor, for I looked carefully."

"Of course. I am sure it would be, but—again, however, she paused, and then she got up and began pacing up and down in one of her wild, fierce moods, and I let her alone, for I knew it was scarcely safe to speak to her then."

Suddenly, however, she came up to me of her own accord, and putting her two hands heavily on my shoulders, said in a low, hoarse tone, "Morton, tell me, how did it come?"

"On my life, my lady," I answered, "I don't know."

"You would swear he did not give it to you?"

"Her eyes were awful to look upon as she said that, and for once I did feel frightened of her."

"He, my lady? I don't know who you mean."

"Why, Gaston St. Marlow, my dear husband. That ring was on his finger. It was my last gift to him. He died with it on. He was buried with it. Don't you remember noticing it on his finger in the coffin?"

"Laws! my lady, I shivered, but as she spoke I took up the ring and looked at it, and then it suddenly dawned on me that I had seen that ring on the dead man's hand."

"How came it there, then? Had the coffin been robbed?"

"Ah! an awful idea suddenly darted through my mind, and, raising my eyes, I understood the fierce trouble of those burning eyes of Lady Olivia."

"Morton," she exclaimed, shuddering, "I should go mad if this marriage were broken off. I love Hubert better than my own soul!"

And then she turned back to her wild pacing up and down the room.

Days passed after that, and though I saw nothing to throw more light on the dark suspicion of Lady Olivia's was in the room, her gained ground in my mind than otherwise. She was haunted by some fear—some fear that might bring about a rupture with Lord Hubert, Berria, and I felt that it had connection with her dead husband. I kept my own counsel, but I also kept my own watch.

I recollect I was awaiting my lady's return from a ball just three days before the wedding day, when, suddenly, the door opened quietly behind me, and, looking round, I saw my lady looking white as a ghost, gliding quietly in.

You will come with me and swear not to reveal what I am about to tell you, and to do, I will give you a hundred pounds down, and as much again when I am married. Hark you, girl, are you bold?"

"It takes a good deal, my lady, to frighten me."

"Yes, but could you look on a dead man's face without fainting? Could you dare to visit the dead?"

She hesitated over these words, grasping my arm and gazing fiercely into my face, and then, as I turned shudderingly away, she seemed to quiet down.

"Morton," she said almost humbly, for now, "I am in great trouble. I am pursued by a terrible fear, and I am either being driven mad by a fancy or a fiend. Listen: To-night, for the third time since my engagement to Lord Hubert, I have seen the face of my dead husband, not in fancy, but in living, breathing, ghastly earnest."

"Impossible!" my lady. "I exclaimed, horrified. 'I saw Mr. St. Marlow's coffin carried to the tomb by my own eyes.' The horror of that moment I shall never forget."

"Look," said my mistress's voice suddenly, breaking the dead stillness. "Morton, you know the coffin. Which?"

"That one, my lady, the one to your right," I muttered, and then, in spite of my awe of her, I could not for the life of me resist her, as, using all her force, she slowly and deliberately pushed me out and then let it fall heavily on one end on the stones.

"Dead men don't feel," she muttered, with a ghastly smile.

I covered my eyes, for somehow to see her face as she bent over that silver plate and read the inscription was worse than even the ghastly sight of those piles of coffins, and when next I looked up it was because a terrible cry issued from my lady. She was standing like a petrified with horror, and at her feet was the open coffin—empty!

"How I got that coffin back into its place I know not. How I got my lady back safely into her room I know not. That night seemed always like some horrible dream, and I only remember bits and flashes of it. I did make out, however, that my mistress, and then I gave her a draught to send her to sleep, for it was agony to me to watch her convulsive shiverings and hear her groans. I knew, too, that for my own sake it was as well to keep the night's work quiet."

The next day, however, to my relief, Lady Olivia woke herself again, though I, who saw her before she was dressed, knew how she must have suffered, for her face was worn and old-looking in twelve hours.

My lady was still lounging by the fire in her dressing-room when a message was brought to her that Lord Hubert was below, and very much desirous to be admitted to her presence for a few minutes, as it was a matter of importance. Lady Olivia turned a shade paler, but, pressing her lips together, she gave the order to admit him, and he came up at once. And I, of course retired to an adjoining room.

I solemnly declare I had no intention of listening till I happened to go into a closet to hang up my dress, and there I saw that every word of what was being said in the dressing-room was distinctly audible. I could also see into the room, and then the temptation was too irresistible.

"I come to you, my lady," said Lord Hubert, "and I am sure you will answer me. Do you happen to possess an opal ring?"

"Yes. That is, I believe I have some opals among my jewels," I answered, and then, as he said, "But how can that interest you, Hubert?"

"It does, though, strangely. Will you show me the ring?"

There was a silence, as if Lady Olivia hesitated, but she then gave the order to admit him to the closet of jewels, and I crept to the door and knelt down to where I knew was a certain small crevice. And then I saw Lord Hubert take the ring and examine it with a frown.

"There is a stone missing," he said.

"Yes. It has been gone for some time."

And then my lord put his fingers in his watch pocket, and taking out a small stone he held it up towards me, and said, "Look on his face I shall never forget."

"There is the lost opal," he said. "Look on his face I shall never forget."

"Yes, my lady. I found it on the floor near your ladyship's dressing table yesterday, and put it in myself."

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"Speak not. Let me not hear that deadly voice again. Mercy you shall have, but make no attempt to marry, for, as certainly as you try, the opal ring shall appear again within against you."

I saw my lady fall on the floor, and the two men left the room.

Whether my lady suspected I knew that terrible secret I know not, but she gave me money enough to settle and marry, and I left her service immediately.

As for her ladyship, the last thing I heard of her was that she was the reigning belle of the Russian Court for some time, but that she was always strangely melancholy, and had at length committed suicide, it was supposed, though how was a mystery, as she was found lying on her sofa, beautifully dressed, and without any wound. An opal brooch, however, was found in her bodice.

**THE WORLD'S WHEAT YIELD.**

Statistics Given in the Annual Report of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

Budapest Press, Sept. 1.—The annual crop estimates issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture have just been published, the delay in their issuance having been due to the care bestowed upon the revision of the report. According to these estimates the wheat crop of the world will be 2,476,000,000 bushels for 1894, against 2,279,000,000 bushels for 1893, and 2,280,000,000 bushels, the official average for the last decade.

The deficit requiring to be covered by importing countries is 444,245,000 bushels, against 378,664,000 bushels in 1893.

The detailed figures representing the production and deficit of the various importing countries for the year 1894 are as follows:

	Production.	Deficit.
Great Britain.....	60,995,000	170,220,000
France.....	354,625,000	18,885,000
Germany.....	102,132,000	32,625,000
Italy.....	120,228,000	29,788,000
Holland.....	6,241,000	11,915,000
Switzerland.....	3,378,000	11,915,000
Belgium.....	21,277,000	25,553,000
Denmark.....	4,539,000	1,702,000
Sweden and Norway.....	5,106,000	7,092,000
Spain.....	97,876,000	12,786,000
Portugal.....	9,078,000	5,671,000
Greece.....	3,404,000	3,972,000
Austria.....	45,400,000	31,774,000

The figures in detail of the production and surplus of exporting countries are these:

	Production.	Surplus.
Russia.....	365,136,000	141,856,000
Hungary.....	151,098,000	45,392,000
Roumania.....	51,068,000	19,859,000
Turkey.....	20,783,000	5,675,000
Bulgaria.....	31,207,000	13,650,000
Serbia.....	9,929,000	1,985,000
United States.....	408,528,000	70,925,000
Canada.....	28,114,000	9,980,000
Argentina.....	258,167,000	22,696,000
The rest of Asia.....	38,158,000	2,837,000
Africa.....	48,370,000	5,897,000
Australia.....	42,895,000	14,185,000
Chile.....	9,909,000	9,909,000
Argentina Republic.....	117,598,000	73,762,000

**INFANTS BURIED IN BUNCHES.**

Shocking Practices of East London Undertakers With Pauper Burials.

A despatch from London, Eng., says:—It is well-known that infant mortality in the east end of London has always been heavy, but the disclosures of how the dead of the very poor families in that section are disposed of has brought to light a shocking scandal. The coroner brought out the fact at an inquest on Thursday that many poor people sent the bodies of their children to undertakers with \$5 for the expense of burial. No funeral was held, and the disposition of the remains depended on the good faith of the undertaker. One undertaker admitted that it was the custom to allow bodies to accumulate for weeks and give them a wholesale burial in a common grave.

**A Short Life.**

The most remarkable instance of rapid growth is that recorded by the French Academy in 1729. It was a boy 6 years of age, who was 5 feet 6 inches in height. At the age of 5 his voice changed, and at 6 years his beard had grown, and he appeared as a man of 30. He possessed great physical strength, and could easily lift to his shoulders and carry bags of grain that weighed 300 pounds. His hair was as black as his hair. At 8 his hair and beard were grey; at 10 he tottered in his walk, his teeth fell out, and his hands became palsied; at 12 he died with every outward sign of extreme old age.

**Science of Mind.**

It is very interesting to observe the progress of mind power in its struggle with the brutal forces of matter. A Boston woman has carried the science of mind power to such perfection that she asserts that it is not what one eats, but what one thinks he eats that satisfies the stomach and sustains life. To illustrate her acquired power she says: "I feel for instance that I must consume boiled cabbage. I always had a belief that it disagreed with me. So, to-day, I just talked to it on my plate, told it that spirit power is omnipotent and that it was nothing but an appearance of greenness. Then I ate it without fear and it did not hurt me. I conquered sweet potatoes in much the same way only I did not condescend to talk to them."

I merely held them in the thought of their worthlessness, and they were destroyed. I discovered continue they are able to lead to wonderful results. They will, indeed, be invaluable to the poor man, for when he becomes versed in the science of mind power he will be only able to secure port and beans for his dinner, all he will have to do is to talk to them and bring about the pleasing delusion that he is dining off roast beef or quail on toast. To hold up heart to the people is a food, and it is a nothingness is a wonderful stretch of mind power or imagination by which to conquer mince pie, watermelon or Limburger cheese.

Cincinnati's fire department has adopted an innovation in the way of a portable telephone which is carried to all fires and connection made with the central fire department headquarters. This enables the chief or the marshal in command to keep in constant communication with the headquarters of the organization.

## ARTIFICIAL SILK.

A Swiss Inventor of the Process which Takes the Silk Worm's Place.

Claude Meeker, United States Consul at Bradford, England, has sent to the State Department a report upon the attempts that are now being made to manufacture artificial silk. His report contains some very interesting points upon the progress made. He says that a company is now being promoted in Bradford for the manufacture of artificial silk. Patents have been taken out in the United States, and it is proposed to establish a company for the purpose of selling rights. The inventor of the process is Dr. Frederick Lehner, of Zurich, Switzerland.

"At the office of the Company," says Mr. Meeker, "there is shown daily the 'pinning frame' in operation, and one can see the liquid contents of a pot on top of the frame turned instantaneously before his eyes into what appears a pure silken yarn or thread."

The Consul gives the following description of the process of manufacture: "All vegetable fibres may, by a treatment by acids and alkalis, be reduced to what in the commerce of chemistry is known as cellulose. Cellulose is, indeed, made from wood pulp, the ruins from cotton, jute and other spinning industries, etc., for a variety of commercial purposes. And it is this material which is the basis of artificial silk. By direct combination with nitric acid it is converted into nitrate, and if a small quantity of sulphuric acid be also added, the latter combines with the water, and to use a well understood chemical phrase, 'spits off.' The highest

**NITRATE OF CELLULOSE**

are explosives, and are insoluble in alcohol ether. The pyroxylene nitrate, or 'lower nitrate,' are less explosive and are soluble in alcohol ether. Of the same chemical character, but of a different chemical character, and consequently is able to obtain a twelve per cent. solution which is perfectly fluid and workable under the simplest conditions. It is at this point where

"The process of the preparation of this fluid is a purely chemical one. It is in the subsequent treatment of this fluid and its conversion into a textile fibre that the main interest centres, from an industrial point of view. This process is shown in operation upon a machine which is a modification of the ordinary flyer spinning frame. The fluid, a muddy, yellowish substance, is contained in a glass cylinder, and is conveyed through pipes to a small row of small glass tubes, each having an extremely fine nozzle or orifice. These tubes are arranged in a shallow trough of water, the orifice being beneath the water level. As the fluid leaves the nozzle the water moves sixty per cent. of the solvent, and the fluid immediately coagulates, and is drawn out as a thread, which is spun with colored filaments, and when dry, of great tenacity. Half a dozen such filaments are gathered together and spun precisely as silk or wool is spun, only without the twisting operation, and at a speed in accordance with the twist required. In passing through the spinning frame it rapidly dries and becomes quite solid, and in the process of drying the remainder of the solvent is removed. The yarn on the spools is practically

**INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM TRAM SILK,**

except by microscopic or chemical examination. It is, however, in this condition, when perfectly dry, a highly inflammable substance, and it therefore requires to go through a third process—that of denitration—in which by a well-known treatment by ammonium sulphide the silk is extracted, after which it is again dried, it is practically non-inflammable. It is, indeed, less inflammable than cotton or rhea. Chemically, the yarn when denitrated approximates very closely to silk itself. The lustrous character of the material depends upon its transparency and its cylindrical construction. The yarn can be spun to any thickness of count, and a thread, as is claimed, is of even diameter throughout, unbroken, and it may be produced of unlimited length. Indeed, once the spinning frame is properly started and given a continuous supply of the cellulose nitrate, the operation of spinning is practically automatic and may be continued indefinitely.

"Samples of yarn, furniture fringes and braids, broadened silk handkerchiefs, pongees, gimpes, sewings, and a great variety of shades, were inspected and handled by many gentlemen well able to estimate their commercial value, and the general opinion as to the brilliancy of the effects produced was favorable. The artificial silk materials will stand washing and ironing without losing their lustre or without any impairment of their color."

"It should be stated that the manufacturers and textile experts of Bradford have no confidence in the usefulness and practicability of the new process. It was offered to the Manchester Silk Mills (Lester & Co.) the largest silk manufacturers in England, before it was introduced to the general public, but they declined to recognize its utility. I have questioned a dozen other whose experience in the trade ought to make them very competent to judge, and without exception, stated their belief that the invention would not prove a success."

**A Restless Emperor.**

Kaiser Wilhelm has not kept still during the past year. A calculation has lately been made showing where he spent his time since Aug. 15, 1893. He was in Berlin or Potsdam 166 days, travelling the other 199. He gave twenty-seven days to manoeuvres and reviews in twelve different places, from Kiel and Swidowet to Stuttgart, Strasbourg, and Metz; he went for state ceremonies to Copenhagen, to Bremen, to Dresden, to Coburg for the funeral of Duke Ernest, and again for the wedding of the Grand Duke of Hesse; he has hunted in Hungary, Sweden, Wurtemberg, Upper Saxony and Baden, and he has been to the North Fjord and to England. Altogether the Emperor travelled by land and water 15,750 miles in one year.

## THE PRINCE AS A HOST.

How One Dined and Slept Aboard the Royal Yacht Osborne.

A writer in a London weekly, describes a night on the Prince of Wales' yacht, which is of interest at the moment. The unidentified guest says:—"A telegram from Sir Francis Knollys, saying that the Prince of Wales invited me to dine and sleep on board the Osborne, took me to Cowes on a Friday afternoon in the yachting season."

"It was a beautiful day. A fresh breeze was blowing from the west, and the flags of the yacht, the guardship, the Victoria and Albert, and the Osborne, flew stiffly from their respective masts. Reaching Cowes at 5 o'clock, I went to the hotel in the first instance to get a cup of tea and a little rest after my journey from town. I failed to learn what time was the dinner hour on board the Osborne, but I arranged for a boat to take me on board at 7 p.m."

"Assuming that dinner was at 8 or 8.30, this would give me ample time to dress. To dress! Ah! that was the question. The thought suddenly struck me that I had heard that the guests of the Prince of Wales, when afloat, are expected to attire themselves in yachting jackets of a special pattern."

"I think I had been told that the practice dated from the time when the Prince visited India in the Serapis. At all events, I had no such garment, and there was no time to procure it. At 7 o'clock I embarked with my Portmanteau in the wherry I had engaged."

"What ship, sir?" said the boatman.—"I told him. In a few minutes we were alongside. The Osborne is a comfortable passenger boat of about 800 tons. She is painted a dark blue, picked out with gold and white. An electric launch was alongside. I scrambled up the companion and was greeted by Capt. Milne, the command-

"The Prince was not yet on board, and to the popular captain of the royal yacht I confided my difficulty about costume. He confirmed the impression I had gained that on board the Osborne ordinary evening dress is discarded in favor of a marine character. Just then His Royal Highness came on board, and was saluted by the officer on watch and the captain."

"Entering into conversation with me the Prince was good enough to excuse the deficiency in my toilet, for which I apologized. The Osborne deck is carpeted and covered with an awning. Comfortable lounges and deck chairs are scattered about, and there is a strange blending of the smartness of a man-of-war with the luxury of a yacht. In a short time I was shown to my cabin, a most comfortable state-room, hung with the Royal Yacht Squadron headquarters. The P. and O. and the Cunard company have larger cabins, but none so prettily and compactly arranged. The steward brought me all I wanted, and I was soon ready for dinner. Forthwith the drawing room below deck, whilst waiting the assembly of the company, I had leisure to notice the lovely flowers and exquisite taste of the dining saloon, and a beautiful view of the sea and the distant lights of the mainland."

"In a short time every one was assembled, and the dinner being announced, the Duke of Connaught led the Prince of Wales to the dining saloon on deck. Some twenty guests were present, and a beautiful night was presented when all were seated at table. Lovely fruits and flowers graced the board. Beautiful ladies and famous men of the highest spirits sat at the table. The glass filled to the brim with champagne, and we sat at dinner in the midst of a fairy scene. Already some of the yachts had begun their illuminations. The town of Cowes and the quay were gay with colored lights. Beautiful music was being discoursed from the upper deck. After dinner and cigars, the electric launches were ordered alongside and we were all conveyed to the Royal Yacht Squadron headquarters, in order to gaze on the fireworks in ease and comfort. The work of transporting the whole company was carried out with the greatest ease and comfort in a few minutes, each guest being told off to a boat. On landing at the squadron hostel, we were conducted to the balcony of the club house, where the fireworks began with the firing of a gun. I was a beautiful sight, and the scene could not be matched by any country except England. Those of us who were to sleep on board were conveyed to the Osborne in the same way we were. We arrived on board at midnight, when some sandwiches and iced waters, with, perhaps, a slight admixture of good Scotch whiskey, were acceptable. The Prince stood up to the last, the life and soul of the party."

"In the morning a cup of tea was brought to the cabin by the steward, and at 9.30 breakfast was served in the beautiful dining saloon on deck. The air was fresh, and the little ripple against the side of the royal yacht was a pleasant sound. The scene produced, perhaps, even more entrancing than the fairy fireworks of the night before, and a hundred yachts were tripping their anchors preparatory to a start. The Prince retired. All we rose and remained standing until he is seated, then continue our breakfast. After the meal a few brief words accomplish my courteous dismissal, and I embark for Cowes, en route back to town, not altogether sorry that my visit, pleasant as it was, is over."

**To The Girls.**

Girls, as many of you will have to make your way in life alone—and all of you ought to be able to help others fight it—battles—do not wait until you are flung off by disaster, and your mother and your father are dead, and all the resources of your family have been scattered, but now, while in a good home, and environed by prosperity, learn how to do some kind of work that the world must have as long as the world stands. Turn your attention from the embroidery of fine slippers, of which there is a surplus, and make a useful article. Expend the time in which you adorn a cigar case in learning how to make a good coat of bread. Turn your attention from the making of finery into the manufacture of important something."

At the session on Friday of the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, Eng., it was resolved to demand that the Government prevent the landing of destitute aliens.

## THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

It is stated that in Gange Basin, two hundred miles north of Montreal, a very productive oil field has been discovered, and that it has been secretly worked for some time.

Judge Wurtelle, in opening the fall term of the Court of Queen's Bench, criminal side, in Montreal on Saturday, condemned very strongly the gambling nuisance in Montreal.

The Ontario Government has voted five hundred dollars as an immediate contribution to the sufferers in the Rainy river territory, where the frost has caused great loss.

At a meeting of the City Council of Chatham, Ont., held on Wednesday night, a report recommending that the water, not the river, be resorted to for the future water supply for the city was adopted.

At Thursday's meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Ottawa, a report recommending that the Labor party was not endorsed, and a resolution to make Government employees ineligible as delegates to the congress, after a brisk discussion, was allowed to lie on the table.

A special from Barwick, a point on the Rainy river, states that the destruction of bush fires have been raging there for some days. Many people have been burned out, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timber have been destroyed. Mrs. Gamby, her daughter, and five sons have perished in the flames.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prof. John Veitch, professor of logic at Glasgow University, is dead.

Sir Charles Tupper, who was laid up with a severe cold, is much better, and is recruiting his health at Eastbourne.

The Fastnet Lighthouse on the Irish coast is to be in a very dangerous condition, the iron fastenings of the tower have become corroded.

Confidence in the security of trade with both China and Japan is so strong in England that the war rates have only increased insurance rates to a trifling degree.

Sir Adolphe Caron is at present in London, consulting the officials of the Colonial Office regarding the landing place of the proposed Pacific cable at Honolulu or Necker Island.

It is said that the entire large and interesting American series of exhibits at the Antwerp Exposition has been secured for the exhibition which will be opened at Cardiff next year.

The Glasgow Herald states that British capitalists are greatly agitated in regard to the purchase of the Nicaragua canal concession by the instructions and on behalf of Great Britain.

It is reported that the terminus of the projected fast steamship line between England and Canada is to be at Brean, Bridgewater Bay, Somerset, almost opposite Cardiff, on the other side of the Bristol channel.

At Thursday's session of the Trades Union Congress, held at Norwich, England, Mr. Henry Hyndman, president of the American Federation of Labor, said he believed that the time was ripe for the world's wage-workers to unite.

The United Service Institute in London has on exhibition the sword which the officers of the 10th Hussars used to cut down the American flag at Quebec, and that consequently the one recently purchased by

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## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

## THE TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION, 1895.

When the suggestion of holding a Territorial Exhibition in 1895, commemorative of the opening of the railway connecting two oceans, was made by Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, THE TIMES readily endorsed the proposition, and we see no reason for any change of opinion to-day. On the contrary, the more the subject is discussed, the more important the objects to be attained must impress themselves on all unprejudiced minds.

If the Lieutenant-Governor had done nothing more than make this suggestion which is so certain to be prolific of good results to the whole country, leaving to others the carrying of it out, he would deserve for that alone the lasting thanks of the people of these Territories. But His Honor has not stopped at that. He has set a commendable example of industry in connection with the enterprise; for, despite the fact of being prostrated by a lengthy illness, he has continued the work of organization. His energy was significantly illustrated by a recent trip of over six hundred miles, to open an agricultural exhibition at Macleod, during which he discussed several questions of importance to the Territories, and referring to the proposed Territorial Exhibition, briefly outlined what might be accomplished. He told the people that they must rely less upon the State and more upon themselves if they desired to secure permanent prosperity. Now we hold that every man throughout this vast country should rally to the support of the Territorial exhibition, and if there is unity of purpose and action, if there is an absence of sectional feeling, if there is patriotic devotion to the cause, nothing that has yet taken place which will do so much to establish the value of the resources of the country as this Exhibition. It is but natural that Regina, the capital, should have been chosen for the first Exhibition. There will be gathered together all the products of the different districts, the cattle, the horses, the vegetables and roots, as well as the cereals of Alberta; the timber, the grain, and the vegetables of Saskatchewan; the dairy products, the cereals, and other results of the diversified farming of Assiniboia. Thus visitors will be enabled to examine in concrete form all the products of the Territories, after which they can visit the various districts from which the display has been sent. As the exhibition is announced to take place about the latter part of August, it will be just the time for visitors to make a trip along the main line to Calgary, then down to Macleod or up to Edmonton, taking in the Red Deer and High River districts as well. Again from Regina the road north will enable them to go to the Prince Albert District. We understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway will issue coupon tickets at very reduced rates in order that anyone wishing to do so may inspect every portion of the country. Thousands of people will no doubt avail themselves of this opportunity to come from Minnesota, Dakota, Washington, Oregon and Kansas, as well as from every part of the Dominion. Intending settlers will learn through the letters of English correspondents visiting the fair what is to be seen, and no doubt delegates from different associations will be appointed to examine and report upon our resources. In making a large grant towards the enterprise the

Dominion Government has manifested wisdom and patriotism, realizing no doubt as they did, that a country which could carry off honors at the World's Fair in Chicago and the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, must be able to compete in the markets of the world with producers said to be more favorably situated. Again, this Exhibition will promote the intermingling of the people of these Territories; it will create discussion and interchange of views and tend to remove any feeling of jealousy that may have heretofore been manifested from a sectional standpoint. It will do more, for it will lay the foundation for future exhibitions, and create a principle of emulation throughout every district. We learn that the Hudson Bay Company will exhibit the old and modern ways of business transacted by their officials. It is also said that a special exhibit of products raised by irrigation will be made, and these with the many outstanding transactions likely to be furnished will prove not only novel but practical and interesting from every point of view. We therefore say that it behooves the press of the Territories to speak with no uncertain sound in promoting the object in view.

## A POWER FOR GOOD.

The Toronto World, a straight Conservative journal, has this to say of the Patron members of the Ontario Legislature:—"Conceding the seventeen Patrons, there remain in the Legislature forty-six straight Liberals and thirty Conservatives. The Patrons thus will hold the balance of power, if they will; and unless the two other parties unite against them on any point, the Patrons are likely to secure a good deal if not all the legislation they ask for. It is distinctly gratifying that so strong an independent element has been introduced into the provincial legislative body. Undoubtedly the Patrons, having no hopes of personal offices, unbribed by party patronage, untrammelled in the disinterested discharge of public duty, will fight more fearlessly and clearly for what they consider the public good than the average member of either of the old parties would.

The partial platform framed by the Patron meeting last week was both good in itself and a promise of future beneficial effort. No free passes for legislators, no prerequisites or free quarters for lieutenant-governors; no extras for public officials; payment of public officials by fees, but not beyond a fair figure (for instance no \$8,000 a year sinecures of which at least one instance exists); tenure of office only during efficiency and good behavior; abolition of the class and professional privileges which have been arrogated to an injurious extent in some directions—all these are ideas of the right kind. It is to be hoped that the Patrons will be able to force the old parties to accept the bulk of them and of more like them.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The cost of legislation at Ottawa is \$900,000 a year; superannuated officials draw \$262,000 from the Federal treasury every year; the law costs of the Dominion amounted to \$141,000 in 1893; the Senate involves an annual cost of over \$140,000; the office of Governor-General is responsible for a yearly outlay of \$100,000 of the people's money; thirteen Cabinet Ministers cost the people of Canada \$92,000 a year; the salaries of eight lieutenant-governors amount to \$71,000 more; a military college gets away with over \$70,000; the parliamentary messenger service costs \$20,000.

Hon. David Mills says we must keep up a certain governmental splendor to maintain a footing with other nations. 'Tis an awful grind but we must submit. If yards of gold lace will make the nations respect us, then we must be highly and mightily respected.

It seems evident that the Patrons of Industry have been organized none too soon. The plank in their platform which demands a "general reduction in the machinery of government" should be made the watchword of the electors of Canada.

A Liberal government by a readjustment of tariff, which is in reality all the Liberal leaders dare promise, might do something towards equalizing the weight of the burden upon the ratepayers, but so long as reckless extravagance on governing machinery is maintained, the burden still remains.

## COMPULSORY VOTING.

The Ottawa Journal favors compulsory voting. It points out that tax-paying is compulsory. Jury and militia duty are the same, except upon lawful exemption or excuse. The duty of attendance as a witness, of serving on a sheriff's posse, of obeying the laws and ordinances, is compulsory. Why should the highest and most important duty of all be left a matter of discretion?

Nearly all other duties of citizenship are compulsory. Why should not voting be made so? It is the act upon which the modern democratic idea rests. It is the duty of duties. Why should citizens be permitted to neglect it?

Citizens who would naturally favor honest and efficient government have no right by their neglect to impose dishonest and bad government upon municipalities or the state. Privilege imposes obligations. Rights carry responsibilities. Duty neglected leads to duty enforced. Compulsory voting may yet become a necessity.

## THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

A Yankee editor down in Iowa, whose lively weekly regularly reaches our table, ironically gives vent to some thoughts arising from experience, in the following fashion:

"There is no possible reason why every country paper should not be perfect. If editors improved their opportunities the villages would have newspapers superior to the metropolitan journals. Everybody (except the editor) knows just how a country newspaper should be run. It sometimes seems strange how a perverse fate has in every instance put somebody in charge of the local newspaper who does not know how it should be run and left a hundred other men in town who are able to say just how it should be conducted. Everybody in the village, from the minister of the gospel to the crap shooter gamin in the alley, could tell in a moment just how the paper can be lifted from the gulf of poverty on a tidal wave of prosperity. If an error is made, every man on the list is in a fever to call the editor's attention to it and advise him how it might have been avoided. Let the rural scribe go and stand on the street corner and five men out of every ten who pass will stop and give him a valuable pointer with regard to the manner in which the paper should be run. The man who cannot run an absolutely perfect paper when told several times a year by every subscriber just how to do it is certainly a chump. It is a strange fact that there is no other business on the face of the earth so thoroughly understood by the general public as the business of the country publisher. We don't care if the editor of a country paper has a list of ten thousand subscribers, he can't find a man on the list who believes the paper is as good as it should be under the circumstances, and ninety-nine out of every hundred believe in their hearts they could publish a better one themselves. The paper, according to the idea of the average subscriber, should consist of twenty-four pages of solid reading matter each week, all for one dollar a year. It should be illustrated and should contain matter superior to the magazine article, and even then the subscriber would criticize severely. If the poor publisher should make them a present of his paper, giving as a premium a choice between an upright piano and a bicycle, and furnish each week a 16-page supplement with illustration in colors, the chronic kicker would soon find fault because he had not offered as a premium a house and lot with water privileges and a barn."

We sincerely pity our friend in his selection of locality and surroundings. That he is relating a true and a too frequent experience is entirely probable. While well-meaning advice should always be received thankfully, it cannot but be discouraging to be told every day and even many times a day that what you have done to the best of your ability was not well done and should have been done differently. If a concourse of customers should file through a store week in and week out, everyone suggesting that an extra shelf should be placed here, that the elevator generated a draught, that the dry goods clerk should wear an eyeglass, that the delivery wagon needed a new wheel and repainting, that a free lunch counter should be added, and so on, how long, think you, would the proprietor of the store survive. He would be driven to desperation on the seventeenth day, and would either burn his store, start shooting his customers and be hung as a victim of well-meant advice, or he would sell out and start a newspaper to teach people that if they would mind their own business he would do his best to help them.

THE TIMES congratulates itself and its readers that the state of affairs prevailing in Iowa is not experienced here. We have received and accepted advice and suggestions, but they never came in a bothersome manner. On the contrary, comments have been almost invariably of a commendatory character. Not a day goes by but some subscriber is so good as to say that "last issue was capital—really the best paper ever got out in Moose Jaw." And not alone from local subscribers do we receive words of encouragement. With pardonable pride we will produce a few samples of what the mails bring us.

C. J. Atkinson, to whom we are indebted for our rudimentary knowledge of the newspaper profession, writes from Mimico, Toronto:

"I congratulate you heartily on the excellent appearance and enterprising character of THE TIMES under your management. It deserves success. 'Fight it out along that line if it takes all summer.'—(Gen'l Grant.)

Rev. S. J. Taylor, Montreal, writes:—"I am receiving your good paper. Your enterprise merits success and is a great advance on the past."

A retired journalist, now living in Eastern Assiniboia, who grew gray in the service, says:—

"I received with pleasure two copies of THE MOOSE JAW TIMES, and I congratulate you on so creditable a production. Please put me on your list of subscribers."

From the letter of a Calgary barrister we make an extract:—

"I like THE TIMES very well. I should, of course, prefer to see it a good Tory organ. About the Patrons I do not know much. As long as they don't support the Grits it is O.K. But no matter what side of politics THE TIMES may take up, I do hope its present genius may ever succeed."

Yet, withal, the same old last summer's cap still fits our head.

In a recent sermon, Rev. A. J. Goebel, at New Denver, B.C., gave the following bit of experience, which suggests the remedy of "faith" for dry periods when irrigating ditches are not convenient:—

A few days ago New Denver town was threatened by fire and storm. The heavens were black with smoke, and everybody was looking up and saying "I wish we could get a good shower." "I hope it will rain," etc., but no one seemed to express any faith in getting the blessing by prayer. My heart was pouring forth pleadings for the needed rain, and the few drops that came seemed to me as the "sound of abundance of rain." At midnight I was awakened by the pattering of a few drops on the shingles, and I lifted my soul in thankfulness to the Lord, because he was still mindful of his people. I had scarcely despatched the first message of thanksgiving, when the rains descended in torrents till the waters ran in streams about the house. The answer of prayer was so clear to me, that I could not mistake the fulfillment of our Master's promise and the thought came to my mind that showers of spiritual blessings were lingering over us ready to be poured out.

"Higher Education" is a question about which much has of late been written. The Brantford Examiner enlarged on the subject and mentioned incidentally the fact that a university graduate applied to that paper the other day for the position of junior reporter. When a man whose training represents the cost of a good fifty-acre farm is ready to accept a situation carrying with it a salary of about \$3 a week it is quite clear that we are going to extremes in the matter of higher education, and the state, which bears the onus of upholding the entire educational fabric, clearly threw away money on that young man's education. Had the youth spent one-half of the time at the type cases that he spent receiving education at college, he would have been receiving continuously a living wage and would now command at least a third more pay than his costly education enables him to earn.

Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes are based primarily upon the old idea that knowledge is power, and there is no community of 50 men anywhere in the country that cannot, by adopting it, do themselves good, and build up and strengthen each other in the effort to make a living. All that we have to do is to realize that we don't know enough, that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and that by coupling together, joining hearts and hands, and trying to help one another, we can help ourselves, build up the community, strengthen the cause of successful agriculture and increase our profits.—Ed.

"Gerrymander" promises to be the issue in the approaching election in Wolsley constituency. The present member is a resident of Wolsley town. Grenfell is in the same riding and its people accuse the member of having by the new Legislative Assembly Ordinance carved the boundaries to make sure his own re-election. The Standard says there's nothing in it, while Mr. Dill, the member, says he will lose fifty votes by the re arrangement.

At the Methodist General Conference a modification was made in the three years' term of pastorate, to the effect that when demanded by three-fourths of the Quarterly Board and endorsed by two thirds of the Stationing Committee, any pastorate may be extended to four or five years. An ancient rule prohibiting the wearing of gold ornaments or costly raiment by members of Methodist congregations, was rescinded.

Florence Nightingale, who is quite an invalid and confined to her couch, still takes an active part in the work of the world. She has been lately organizing a health crusade among the cottagers of Buckinghamshire—where she lives—for the purpose of instructing them in questions of ventilation, drainage and the like sanitary matters.

Whiskey is a prolific originator of conventions, but water has done its share this month. The meeting of advocates of a deep water channel to the great lakes held at Toronto, and the Irrigation Congress at Denver were important conventions.

Trade papers announce that business generally in America is reviving. English papers unite in the opinion that trade is improving in the British Isles, on the continent and in South America. In Australia, however, there are no grounds for cheerfulness.

Dalton McCarthy has adopted the Patrons' platform, excepting Clause 11 which is "the abolition of the Canadian Senate."

The protectionist government in Victoria, Australia, was defeated at the polls last week.

**R. Bogue,**  
**Hardware, Tinware,**  
**Groceries,**  
**Flour and Feed,**  
**Dry Goods, Ready made**  
**Clothing, Boots and**  
**Shoes.**  
**BARGAINS**

In Crockery and Glassware, Lorraine's Spectacles & Sewing Machines.

Special low Prices for Cash.

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**LIVERY, FEED**

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**First-Class Livery Rigs.**

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises ..... High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.  
**WILSON AND McDONALD.**

**H. McDOUGALL**

DEALER IN

**LUMBER**

—AND—

**BUILDING MATERIAL.**

**Cedar Posts.**  
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**Colgan & Bates**

**Livery, Feed and Sale Stables**

**RIVER STREET WEST.**

Every Accommodation For the Travelling public.

First-Class Livery Rig's For Hire

MAY FOR SALE.

WEIGH SCALES IN CONNECTION

**TRY**

**The New Confectionery**

—FOR—

**Fruits,**  
**Ice Cream**

—AND—

**all kinds of**  
**soft drinks.**

**HARRY HEALEY.**

**HUGH FERGUSON**

Wholesale and Retail

**BUTCHER**

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

**FISH AND POULTRY.**

Main Street - Moose Jaw.

**Furniture**

**Business**  
**FOR SALE.**

**D. J. Robertson,**  
**REGINA,**

Will sell his immense stock of furniture in small lots or in bulk. It all has to go by Dec. 31st, 1894. His store is no longer a

**"ONE PRICE STORE;"**

The buyer's bid takes the article every time. No reasonable offer refused, as the stock has to be cleared out before New Years. Write for Catalogue.

**D. J. ROBERTSON,**  
**Scarth St. Regina.**

## TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

I understand that the Royal Temperance Society who attended the C.P.R. picnic on last Friday held a meeting during the afternoon in Qu'Appelle when the question of Prohibition was discussed. It was decided unanimously, I believe, to support in the coming elections such candidates only as are committed to the principle and policy of Prohibition. This certainly is a very pronounced but consistent step to take. The carrying out of this principle by the members of this Order residing within our own constituency will be anxiously awaited. Their courage and consistency is to be admired, for it seems that if temperance societies mean anything they ought to stand for united action in support of the cause of prohibition. No doubt the popular feeling in and around Moose Jaw is very much in favor of temperance and if Royal Temperance, Christian people and all other temperance men would vote in harmony with their own resolutions there is good reason to believe that they could elect their candidate.

The local and general press, by the way, is giving of late very considerable attention to the interest and influence of the Patrons. It is a matter of not a little surprise that the latter have not yet, to my knowledge, put themselves on record as opposed to the liquor traffic. The agricultural element of our country has in the east given no uncertain sound on this question and the rural majorities for the principle of prohibition have usually been very large. The general intelligence and independence of the farming population have enabled them to speak with decision when called upon to do so. There can be no doubt that the adoption of the principles of prohibition would simply, from a political standpoint, give them a strong support from the general temperance electorate of any constituency. Any movement would be held which will force this issue upon the people of our town and country.

Archbishop Ireland, in a recent address, said: "We thought, we meant business years ago in this warfare against drink, but I hope God will forgive us for our weakness, for we went into the battlefield without sufficient resolution. We labored under the fatal mistake that we could argue out the question with the liquor sellers. We imagined there was some power in moral suasion; that when we should show them the evil of their ways, they would abandon the traffic. We have seen there is no hope of improving in any shape or form the liquor traffic. There is nothing now to be done but to wipe it out completely. I have lost too much of my time striving in the past to repair the fearful wrong of the drink traffic. I have lost too much in speaking of total abstinence in hall and pulpit to men who, while listening, were with me, but who, out in the streets, would be invited by the saloon keeper to take a drink and forget their resolutions. Well, some of us are growing old and do not intend to be throwing away our time in arguing with people who will not be converted, and I, for one, am going to go in with terrible earnestness in the future in this war against liquor in all shapes. I mean business this time."

### ALCOHOL AMONG THE GREAT.

With such examples as we have before us in history and literature, it is idle for any man to pretend to feel insulted by a suggestion of the possibility of his becoming a slave to drink. Neither education nor intellect necessarily places any man above the peril of excess. Who does not know the failings of Pitt, and of many statesmen who were his contemporaries, in what Sir George Trevelyan has described in his harrowing chapter as the "Age of Gout"? Who does not know the deplorable degeneracy of Bonnie Prince Charlie? Who has not read of the infirmity of Addison? Who has not mourned over the pathetic out-cry of remorse and wretchedness uttered by Burns, by Charles Lamb, by Hartley Coleridge? One of the most eminent clergymen and men of genius of his age says, in one of his published letters: "I must be on my guard, for I find that I am getting an ugly fond-

ness for alcohol." What multitudes of men, ay, and of women—men and women of high principles and religious instincts,—have yet been slowly swept into the vortex of excess under the influences of misfortune, of solitude, of depression, or of old age!

"Let us all carry with us, deeply stamped upon our hearts and minds," said Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool, in 1892, "a sense of shame for the great plague of drunkenness, which goes through the land sapping and undermining character, breaking up the peace of families, choosing for its victims, not the men and women originally the worst, but persons of strong social susceptibility, and open in certain respects to temptation. This great plague and curse, gentlemen, let me remember, is a national curse, calamity, and scandal."—Archdeacon Farrar.

### Sensible Firemen.

The following article clipped from St. Paul Pioneer Press has been sent us, with a request that it be reproduced—

The action of the national convention of the Brotherhood of Firemen is not only highly commendable, as an example to organized labor everywhere, but it shows how the events accompanying the late strike have impressed themselves upon the minds of intelligent workmen. Occasional local organizations, particularly in Chicago, have been led off by hot-headed members to the passage of resolutions sympathizing with the Debsites, condemning the federal government for preserving order and saving property from destruction, and have so placed themselves unfortunately in a position that they cannot defend. Here is an organization much more intimately interested than any of them. When the other employees of the railroads went out on the order of Debs, the great question was what the engineers and firemen would do. If these followed on the sympathy principle, it would be almost impossible to operate the roads. If they stood by their posts, it was a matter of comparatively short time to fill the other places. There was considerable division of opinion and diversity of action among the firemen themselves. Many of them sympathized with the strikers, some of them went out, and the question of policy involved was held over to await action by the convention which has just adjourned.

This body took the most positive action in the premises, leaving no room for doubt hereafter as to the position of the Brotherhood of Firemen when there is a sympathetic strike. This was all the more notable in that Mr. Debs was present at the sessions. He went there, according to the general impression, with the intent to down Grand Master Sergeant, procure an endorsement of his own action, and bring the firemen into his great scheme for a single organization to include all varieties of railway employees. The convention snubbed him in the most positive fashion. It adopted a series of resolutions, that cover the whole ground of the strike and condemn it uncompromisingly. They censure the men who struck out of sympathy. They protest against any attempt to drag the brotherhood into disturbances in which it has no direct interest. They pledge themselves to be non-combatants in future, until a general strike has been ordered by their own authorities in a regular way. And as a distinct mark of disapprobation, they reduced the salary of the officer of their organization who advised the men not to work with non-union members, leaving all the others untouched. In this unmistakable fashion do they repudiate Debsism and maintain the reputation that their order has won. It is necessary only for honest laboring men to have a chance to think soberly in order to see that they have no enemy more dangerous or more ruthless than the man who leads them into such disturbances as that which was racking the country a few months ago. Debs cost the railroads a lot of money; but the injury and wrong that he inflicted on labor were incomparably greater. The right principles of labor organization—one of the fundamentals of which should be diligent attention to its own affairs and a refusal to mix in those of others—lead to such distinct successes as have been achieved by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. That is the kind of union that will prosper and benefit its members. Thoughtful labor puts the stamp of its disapproval on the revolutionary ideas of agitators of the stripe of Debs and Howard and Hogan. Their little day is over.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[The TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

### Mr. Laurier and the Mercier Fund.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.  
DEAR SIR,—The Leader alleges in a late editorial that Mr. Laurier made use of Count Mercier's money to fight the last general election. I challenge The Leader to prove the statement. From a Conservative organ this charge is almost flattering. The Conservatives have kept their hold on power simply by gross corruption and bribery. When the Hon. Mr. Martin contested Winnipeg last fall, there was persuasion and I have no doubt bribery as well. If The Leader is going to hold up the government as a government composed of apostles of political purity I fancy it will have a task beyond even its powers. Mr. Davin is, we all know, independent as far as the North-West is concerned, but he is still obedient to the crack of the party whip and "to the gods who slumber at Ottawa."

Yours, &c.,  
Consistency.  
Regina, Sept. 21st, 1894.

### The Fall Fair.

They are making preparations for the big fall fair. And the farmer and his family are loaded up. They are rubbing down the gelding and the big brood mare. And the three-year-old is frisky—you ought to see him rear. As they run him round the pastures when they've got an hour to spare. They make him go full sail. With red ribbons in his tail; Yes, they're making preparations for the big fall fair. They are coming out the fleeces on the thoroughbred rams; They are picking out the best of the pretty spring lambs; The hired man is working on a wicker work rig. For the easy transportation of the pedigreed pig; And the boys are all constructing the little pens. For the safety and the comfort of the Verc de Verc hens; The victrola is full. With turnip tops is full—He'll make a great sensation at the big fall fair. They are making preparations for the big fall fair; There is very much excitement in the circle. Each farmer has a pumpkin that can't be beat, 'tween all. And everybody stands to win upon a certain squash; Not to mention barley, wheat and oats, and buckwheat, corn and peas, And the products of the vine and the harvest of the trees; Will I hear the housewife mutter, "They'll never beat that butter?" Yes, they're making preparations for the big fall fair. They are making preparations for the big fall fair; In the larder, in the kitchen, down cellar—everywhere; The currying is going and the brush is never still; And the girls are making butter with a flourish and a will. They are glancing at the wall, where diplomas in a frame—The triumph of the past are a glory and a name. Before each eye arises The vision of big prizes, Yes, they're making preparations for the big fall fair. —THE KHAN.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

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SHAVING  
HAIR CUTTING,  
SHAMPOOING.  
H. W. CARTER.

## James Brass

### BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, — Moose Jaw

## Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,  
PROPRIETOR.

## HEALEY'S

Having purchased the Stock of R. C. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

FRUITS  
AND  
CONFECTIONERY  
ever opened in Moose Jaw.

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Prices away down. Terms Cash  
THOS. HEALEY'S  
Confectionery Store.

Main Street, — Moose Jaw

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS  
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest  
—ROUTE—  
—To the—  
OLD - COUNTRY!

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Persian—Allan Line.....Oct. 6  
Vancouver—Dominion Line.....Sept. 29  
Oregon—Dominion Line.....Oct. 6  
Lake Superior—Beaver Line.....Oct. 10  
Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line.....Oct. 17  
FROM NEW YORK.  
Berlin—American Line.....Oct. 3  
New York—American Line.....Oct. 10  
Majestic—White Star Line.....Oct. 13  
Germanic—White Star Line.....Oct. 13  
Nordland—Red Star Line.....Oct. 3  
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State of Nebraska.....Oct. 12  
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.  
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.  
Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to  
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Or to  
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## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

To Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points east.

To Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma, San Francisco and Pacific Coast Points.

AUSTRALIA  
FROM VANCOUVER.  
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 12  
Empress of India.....Nov. 15

CHINA AND JAPAN  
FROM VANCOUVER.  
S. S. Warrimoo.....Nov. 16  
S. S. Arara.....Oct. 16

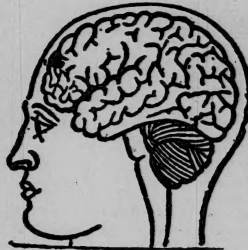
### LAKE STEAMERS.

From Fort William.  
Athabasca.....Sunday  
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Connecting Trains from Moose Jaw Fridays and Tuesdays at 17:00 o'clock.

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STOMACH AND LIVER CURE  
The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD  
Chronic Diseases are caused by Damaged Nerve Centres at base of the Brain.



LATE discoveries have absolutely proven that the Stomach, Liver, Lungs, and indeed all internal organs, are controlled by the nerve centres at the base of the brain. The manufacturer of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE has studied this subject closely for more than twenty-five years, and has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of our Chronic Diseases, are due to the imperfect action of nerve centres, either within or at the base of the brain and not from a derangement of the organs themselves; hence that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong.

As all know, a serious injury to the spinal cord, will at once cause Paralysis of the body below the injured part, it therefore will be equally well understood, how the derangements of the nerve centres, will cause the derangement of the different organs of the body which they supply with Nerve Fluid or Nerve Force.

The wonderful success of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is due alone to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. The use of a single bottle of this remedy will convince the most incredulous. It is indeed, a veritable Nerve Food and Will Relieve in One Day the varied forms of Nervous Disease and Stomach Troubles.

### Nervous Diseases.

This class of diseases, is rapidly increasing each year, on account of the great wear our mode of living and labor imposes upon the nervous system. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent upon nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and a deteriorated and impoverished condition of the blood. The SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE is a great nerve food and nerve builder and this accounts for its marvellous power to cure the varied forms of nervous disease, such as Neuralgia, Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Choking, Nervous Paroxysms, Twitching of the Muscles, Hot Flashes, Mental Despondency, Forgetfulness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness, Nervousness of Females, Palpitation of the Heart, Sexual Weakness, etc., etc.

In Bed Six Years

HARTFORD CITY, Blackfoot Co., Indiana, June 8, '93.  
SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE CO., Chicago, Ill.  
GENTLEMEN: I received from you May 27, stating that you had heard of my wonderful recovery from a spell of sickness of six years duration, through the use of SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and asking for my testimonial. I will gladly state how I was afflicted and how I was delivered from my pain and suffering. I was near thirty-five years old, when I took down with nervous prostration. Our family physician treated me, but without benefiting me in the least. My nervous system seemed to be entirely shattered, as I constantly had very severe shaking spells. In addition to this I would have vomiting spells, and there would be from eighteen to twenty days at a time that I could not retain anything on my stomach. Many consultations were held by physicians over my case, but they all agreed that I would never leave my bed. During the years I lay sick, my folks had an eminent physician from Dayton, Ohio, and two from Columbus, Ohio, to come and examine me. They all said I could not live. I got to have spells like spasms, and would lie cold and stiff for a time after each. At last I lost the use of my body—could not rise from my bed or walk a step, and had to be lifted like a child all the time suffering intense pain, and taking almost every known medicine. Part of the time I could read a little, and one day saw an advertisement of your medicine and concluded to try one bottle. By the time I had taken one and one-half bottles I could rise up and take a step or two by being helped, and after I had taken five bottles in all I felt real well. The shaking went away gradually, and I could eat and sleep good, and my friends could scarcely believe it. I am sure this medicine is the best in the world. It was a god-send to me, and I believe it saved my life. I give my name and address, so that if anyone doubts my statement they can write me, or our postmaster or any citizen, as all are acquainted with my case. I am now forty-one years of age, and expect to live as long as the Lord has use for me and do all the good I can in helping the suffering.

Will a remedy which can effect such a marvellous cure as the above, cure you?

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27, 1893.  
To the Proprietor of South American Nerve Tonic.  
Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. It also induced my wife to use it, who, I may say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My Signature) Rev W S Barker

### Sick Headache.

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

### A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant, and she was very nervous. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the grandest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, 1893.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1893.

CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR  
INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.  
Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful, that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the Stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay, for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the Stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nerve Tonic is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in one day, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians, but found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

It will cure you. July 16th, 1893. (My signature) Reuben E. Truax

Walkerton, Ontario.

Price, One Dollar

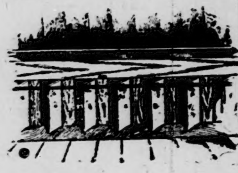
For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Device For Feeding Sheep.

The old-fashioned sheep pens gave the lamb access to the feeding racks, and generally from thence to the barn floor, in both of which situations they managed to soil a good deal of feed, and to afford no little inconvenience to the owner. Moreover,



CONVENIENT FEEDING RACKS FOR SHEEP.

The old-fashioned racks were very convenient when feeding grain of roots to the sheep, as their heads were either in the dish, or continually in it, while those which first received their grain or root ration finished it soon after the last one was given here, which gave the strong animals a chance to eat their own and then to fight for the ration of the weaker. The device shown herewith consists of narrow little doors, one for each sheep in the pen, through which only their heads can protrude. The doors are all opened and but with one movement of the hand, and when shut can be fastened with a single movement. Each feed can be placed in position before the doors are opened, so that all can begin to eat at the same time, while no heads have been in the way of the feeder. The doors may be closed "between meals."

### Advice From an Expert Butter-Maker.

A correspondent believes there is no royal road to achieve success and turn out really good butter. The two principal points to observe are thorough cleanliness and care in every respect. I do not propose to refer especially to churning whole milk, because the butters that now fetch the highest price in the market are made from cream. Anything I say can, however, with slight modifications, apply to churning milk, and, if you use a separator, I shall, before I conclude, tell you how to artificially sour the fresh milk, and produce a better sour milk, either for the market or for feeding purposes, than the lapped, heavily-soured milk that is produced from churning milk and which is full of decaying matter. I consider it of great importance to get the cream away from the skim milk, either by the separator or by creamer, while it is perfectly fresh, before any lactic ferment has set in, and while the cream remains in complete solution, because it is the presence of casein in the butter which prevents its keeping, and if the milk from any cause begins to get tainted or rotten before the butter-fat particles are removed from it, they become impregnated with the evil smell and flavor, and it is impossible afterwards to produce sweet, wholesome, keeping butter. Having now given you some reasons why cream should be taken away as soon as possible from the skim milk, I will proceed to tell you how I prefer it for churning. Of course, if you wish to make butter from sweet cream, the sooner you churn it the better, but it has been proved that butter made from sweet cream does not keep as long as butter made from properly-soured cream, that it has not as fine a flavor and that you do not get as much butter from the cream. I am not a chemist, but only a practical dairymaid, so I cannot give you the scientific reason for these facts. I am not sure that any learned gentleman has yet been able to give a thoroughly satisfactory reason. I can only state this from my experience, and say that I believe all other butter-makers agree in this. To produce the finest flavor of butter the souring of the cream requires care and attention; it should have a sharp fresh sour, and this can only be got by employing artificial means, because if you simply leave the cream alone until it has got naturally sour, it has a dull, rotten flavor, instead of the fresh, sharp taste which is necessary for the first quality of butter. Sour the cream by adding about 3 percent of buttermilk of the previous churning, and raising the cream to a temperature of 63 degrees, it should be ready to churn in from eighteen to twenty-four hours, and I judge when it is properly ripe by smelling and tasting it; this is the only part of butter-making where two of our senses may be relied on.

But, of course, every person has not got a nice fresh sour buttermilk to use; sometimes you want to churn when you have no buttermilk; sometimes, perhaps, from thunder in the air or other cause, the buttermilk is not up to the mark and has become tainted; in either case you must make a fresh start; this is done by making your own sour. You take some fresh sweet milk, heat it up to 72 degrees, and then when it has become nicely soured strain it off through muslin, and use it instead of buttermilk. I may here say that when you use buttermilk for souring the cream, it should be strained in a similar way. This is to keep the curd as far as possible out of the sour, and simply make use of the lactic ferment. I may further say that the process I have just described is just exactly that to be observed in souring your fresh skim milk, and when it is properly soured you can not distinguish it from the best buttermilk. It makes a most delicious curd. In fact, if you have used a proper churn, and taken the whole of the butter fat out of the cream, the chemical analysis is exactly the same. Overworking spoils the grain and makes the butter grainy.

To preserve the butter in grain while washing, the temperature must be reduced below fifty-five degrees: those who have a supply of ice should drop one or two small pieces into the churn after they have reduced the speed and are giving the few final turns. The ordinary practice is to pour in cold or iced water to harden the grain in the proportion of about one water to eight of the buttermilk, and the churn should then have two or three turns given to it; but many people, especially those

who churn milk, put a great deal more water than this into their buttermilk, and is very doubtful how far such watered buttermilk can be sold without risk of prosecution, unless it is expressly sold as buttermilk and water. The buttermilk should now be drawn off through a straining cloth and sieve, to prevent any loss of butter, but there should always be enough left in the churn to float the butter. The butter should then be washed with cold or iced salt water, the object of putting salt in the water being to help to draw off the buttermilk thoroughly; this process should be repeated until the water comes away clear. The last water may be quite fresh, or with a slight pinch of salt; the butter should then be lifted on to the butter worker direct, or into a wooden trough, and left for a few moments to drain. If the water has been thoroughly freed you can take it out with a sieve, and work it at once. The butter should then be worked gently until the moisture is all out and the grain have properly separated, and it is then ready to be made into prints or rolls for the market.

### THE UNION JACK.

Origin and Use of the National Ensign of Great Britain.

The flag of England is a red cross on a white field; that of Scotland a white St. Andrew's cross on a blue field. These flags were combined when England and Scotland united in 1603, and on the union with Ireland the Irish flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white field, was added. The union of the three countries is thus indicated on the "union." The St. George's cross of England remains as before, and is the central feature of the flag, dividing it into four quarters, occupied by the St. Andrew's crosses of white Scotland and the red of Ireland, which are placed side by side.

Aboard a British warship the "union" is hoisted only when the Queen or an admiral is aboard. English ships sail under the British ensign, of which there are three kinds—white, blue and red—each with a union in a square in the upper part of the hoist, that portion of the flag along the staff. The navy, and by special commission, the Royal Yacht Club, sail under the white ensign, which has, besides the union, the red cross of St. George over the whole. The blue ensign is a privilege allowed to those merchant ships which are officers by members of the naval reserve and one-third of whose crews belong to the reserve. It is also flown by a few yacht clubs. The red is the merchantman's ensign. Until 1864 the British naval fleet was divided into three squadrons, each in command of an admiral, who was known by the color of his flag as the "Admiral of the blue," the "Admiral of the red," and the "Admiral of the white." The distinction was abolished because it was found puzzling to the sailors, and in consequence of the flag, for instance, was fought under the white ensign. The French and Spanish ships went into action without setting their colors, but were later obliged to hoist them so as to be able to strike them.

### Hooks and Knobs of Spools.

No one has an idea what comfort can be had from common empty spools, until one has been through the trial of using rough nails as hooks, and in consequence suffered from rents and tears in the clothing.



FIG. 1. Now to remedy this, first slip an empty spool on the nail before it is hammered in place to serve as a hook (Fig. 1). The same idea holds good in making a knob or handle for the lid of a barrel (Fig. 2), a box, or anything needing a knob. Of course these hints are more especially for those "roughing it" or summing in a seaside or mountain cottage, where such little conveniences are fully appreciated.

### A Good Law.

An act passed by the Dominion Government during the last session makes several important changes in the law regulating the trial of youthful offenders. Among other things the new law directs all judges and magistrates to try children under 16 years of age without publicity, and apart from the trials of other accused persons. Such children must also be confined in separate apartments and secluded entirely from the society of adults. When the age of the offender is under 14 years of age, the new law requires that the executive officer of the Children's Aid Society shall be notified, in order that he may investigate the cause of the offense and likewise the home treatment of the child. The magistrate may dispense with a formal trial, and hand the youngster over to the guardianship of the Society to be reared under its care. The probable benefit of such an alliance between the law and Christian philanthropy are apparent to the most careless observer, the combination being all the more feasible because there are no new officers to be provided, and no new machinery necessary in the carrying out of the new law.

### The Queen's Visit to Germany.

The Queen has given a conditional promise to Emperor William that she will pay a visit to the Prussian court next spring, probably during the second week in May. The Emperor is very anxious to receive the Queen's visit at Potsdam, and has promised that there shall be no function of any sort or kind which has not been previously sanctioned by Her Majesty, who could not encounter the fatigues of the regular succession of reviews, inspections, receptions and banquets with which guests at the imperial court are usually entertained. The Queen will not therefore pay what is officially known as "a Sovereign visit" to her grandson's court.

The Chinese legation is the largest in Washington.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

According to the examination just made by order of the Greek Patriarch, the Byzantine edifices of Constantinople have not suffered severely by the earthquake.

Mme. Lucca, the widow of the music publisher, who has just died in Milan, carried on the business herself after her husband's death, and was among the first to introduce Richard Wagner's operas to the Italians.

During the visit of the British Association to Oxford a statue of the great physician Sydenham, who was an Oxford man, was presented to the University Museum by the warden and two former fellows of All Souls.

Sir Edwin Landseer's house in St. John's Wood Road is about to be torn down to make way for a new railroad. It was built from the artist's own designs, and the walls of the studio and the door panels are covered with paintings by his hand.

### THE UNION JACK.

Plans for a great Roman Catholic cathedral for London are now ready. The site was chosen by Cardinal Manning, being where the old Tolly prison stood, between Victoria street and Vauxhall Bridge road. The cost of land and building will be about £180,000.

According to weather observations recently published, Berlin has an average of 147 dark days in the year to 111 on which the sun shines. The brightest days are in May and September, the gloomiest in November, while in July they are most changeable.

The Caracitich will receive a service of Sevres china as a wedding gift from French artists, who have just appointed a committee to take the matter in charge. The plates are to bear the arms of the provinces and towns of France, combined with the Russian eagle.

At Moscow a new conservatory of music is now being erected by order of the Czar. The building will cost \$400,000, and will accommodate about a thousand pupils. Statues of N. Rubinstein, a former director, and of Tchaikowsky, who long taught there, will be placed in the square around the new building.

Cain, the sculptor, just before he died expressed the wish to give to the city of Paris his last study in bronze, an eagle and a vulture fighting over the body of a bear, which was exhibited at the Salon of 1891, and at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Franz Schmitz, the architect in charge of the Cologne cathedral at the time of its completion, died recently at Baden Baden. Thetwo towers at the west end of the church are his work. He was employed in the "restoration" of medieval buildings all over Germany, and in 1867 received the highest prize for architectural works at the Paris Exposition.

"Opposite the St. Lazare station in Paris recently a young man, in stopping the runaway, was drawing an omnibus, was knocked down and seriously injured. He claimed compensation of the omnibus company, but was informed that his act was a purely voluntary one, and that he would not have been hurt had he minded his own business. The courts took a different view of the matter, however, and have condemned the company to pay damages.

During the recent naval maneuvers two 10-inch guns were fired simultaneously on one of the vessels with startling effect. The gun which protects the helmsman and the windows of the chart-house, of which the glass is one-third of an inch thick, were smashed to atoms. An instant, bottles and tumbler jumped six inches into the air and spilled their contents, but came down safely, and the sailors in the turret were lifted off their feet by the concussion.

Negotiations are said to be in progress for a combined advance of the British and Italian forces upon the upper Nile. The plan is for the Italians to advance from Kassal to Khartoum, supported by the Abyssinian army, while the English and Egyptian troops march upon Berber from Suakin, drive out the remnant of Osman Digna's dervishes at Berber, and then, following the course of the Nile, join the Italians at Khartoum. Both powers fear that they may be forestalled if the advance on Khartoum is delayed much longer.

The war in Corea has brought out prominently the control which England has over the submarine cable system of the world. English companies own lines having a length of more than 150,000 miles, having cost over \$30,000,000 and produce a revenue of more than \$4,000,000. The Government has done everything in its power to facilitate the laying of the cable, and has granted concessions and patronage, and the preliminary surveys have been nearly all made by the naval authorities. In return the companies are obliged to give priority to the dispatches of the imperial and colonial Governments over all others, to employ no foreigners and allow no wire to be under the control of foreign Governments, and, in case of war, to replace their servants by Government officials when required. The report of the British Customs Commissioners just published gives the gross receipts of revenue for the year ending March 31, 1894, as \$19,964,319, a great deal less than last year, that from run, \$1,000,000, 6.7 per cent less than in 1893, a loss to the Government of \$140,000, and coals and tobacco also decreased slightly. Ready brought in \$1,365,000, an increase of some \$30,000, and tax \$5,500,000, an increase of \$200,000, or 2.75 per cent.

Lord Roberts has been making another interesting little speech on the condition of the army in India. When he first went there the soldiers had no refuge, when off duty, save the cantons, and the cantons were crowded. Then regimental institutes were established, and became successful rivals of the drinking bars. The men developed a taste for the pursuit of light literature, and Lord Roberts declares that when he left India the reading-rooms were crowded and the cantons empty. Something of the same sort is going on in England. The free libraries of the cities are

## HOUSEHOLD.

largely attended, and licensed victuallers are complaining of the slackness of trade.

The marriage of the Czar and Princess Alix of Hesse has been postponed until the middle of January, when it will take place at St. Petersburg, according to present arrangements. The report that Princess Alix had objected to enter the Greek Church is a pure invention, and one of the most absurd characters, as she was aware long before the Czar's wedding that to her that his wife must become a member of that communion. Princess Alix is to be baptized and formally admitted into the Greek Church when she goes to Russia shortly on a visit to her sister, the Grand Duchess Serge. A German Princess, when she becomes a member of the Greek Church on marriage, has to array herself in a night-gown, and before the assembled Grand Duke and court officials in Russia to get into a bath, immersion being part of the ceremony.—Truth.

### THE FIRST PHONOGRAPH.

Was due to an Accident which Edison Took Advantage.

A number of years ago, at the time when Edison was experimenting on diaphragms for the telephone, he had constructed a number of small sheepskin drumheads to compare with the metal ones. To some of these sheepskin diaphragms he attached a small needle, which was intended to project toward the magnet and assist in conveying the vibration caused by the human voice. The sheepskin diaphragms did not fulfill Edison's expectations, and were thrown aside as useless.

Toying idly with these discarded diaphragms, his assistants discovered that by holding them in front of their mouths and emitting a guttural sound between the lips a peculiar noise approaching music could be produced. In passing one of the men engaged in playing on a diaphragm one day, Edison playfully attempted to stop the noise by touching the projecting metal pin with his finger.

"Do that again," said Edison, and it was repeated, and again the pin impinged upon his finger, to his evident delight. He repeated the experiment with other assistants, getting them to talk against the diaphragm.

Finally he retired to his den and commenced drawing diagrams for new machine which he called a gramophone.

When the first gramophone was made a few days later the first phonograph was put together.

### CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Scene on Board a Navy-War Discipline in Its Most Perfect Development.

To watch a ship's crew in the most exciting moment of clearing for action is to realize the value of discipline in its most perfect development—the result of the constant practice that gives faultless precision.

Whenever bugles sound the call and the boatwain's mate's pipe shrill echoes, the men, wherever they may be, whether on watch or asleep in hammocks, assemble at their allotted posts with marvellous celerity. There is a momentary tramping of feet between decks, a rattle of arms, and then silence so profound that any word of command can be distinctly heard here and there along the deck even of such a ship as the Republic.

At the words "Clear for action," there is a commotion which a landman might mistake for a panic as men rush from point to point. A blue jacket never walks when an order is given, but does everything at the double. Every one knows his station and goes to it by the quickest and shortest way. With a rapidity that seems wonderful, companion ladders, with their ponderous gangways, are unshipped and stowed away; railings around the low decks fore and aft are lowered; the ventilating cowls are opened, and the ship is ready to be replaced by covers flush with the deck; hatches are battened down, water-tight doors closed, and tackle rigged for hoisting ammunition from the magazines. Between decks everywhere some kind of the same kind is being done as quickly and as quietly, and then the men stand to their guns. When the bugles sound for firing to commence, the great battering rammers revolve slowly, turned by unseen power, and the quick firing guns in maindeck batteries are worked with surprising celerity by detachments of Royal Marine Artillery.

### A Rothschild Farm.

Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild may fairly claim to be a fine de siècle agriculturist. She keeps a farm at Boulogne-sur-Seine just outside the Bois—near Paris, and here during these tropical excursions it is her delight to initiate the weary votaries of fashion into the simple pleasures of rustic life. The guests are welcomed in a Louis XV drawing-room, where the furniture is covered with satin brocade of the palest pink-lush hue, and all the knick-knacks and engravings are suggestive of the ancient regime. One of the walls, however, consists of a huge sheet of plate-glass, giving views into the cow shed, if so many a word is applicable to the superb apartment within which a double row of "milky mothers" browse peacefully at their marble managers. A Breton herdsman and his wife in natural costume tend the sleek and contented cattle. Then follows a stroll through the gardens laid out in the Louis XVI style, with nymphs and fawns of stone gleaming through the foliage, and lastly there is a visit to be paid to the dairies. By this time it has become cool enough to venture on the homeward drive, and the carriages are brought round, but each has to carry besides its passengers a load of dairy produce and a colonial bouquet of roses and geraniums. The victor goes away with the feeling that farming, after all, is not such a bad trade if you have an income of a million or two to fall back upon.

An M. C. R. train of twenty cars of cattle recently ran from St. Thomas to Victoria, 107 miles, without a stop, in three hours and twenty minutes.

The less some men work the more they complain about other men making money.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### Household Routine.

Every householder will testify that it is not the steady routine work which goes on day after day which endangers the health and rouses the temper, but that it is the unexpected occurrences which make such intrusions on the time and patience of the busy and orderly housewife. The latter are the "contingent dropping which wears the hardest stone." In the harmonious home each member of the family contributes her share of the work, but there are certain individuals and unfortunately their number is legion, who cannot seem to conform themselves to the routine of any house. They invariably tangle up the work by insisting on pursuing their own way, regardless of the convenience of all other members of the household. In all sorts of ways they manage to interfere with the regular order of things and make double work for everyone else. Some housekeepers have no idea of system, and are hard drudging workers, forever scrubbing and cleaning floors and pantries, but never keeping them clean. A good housekeeper's work is not accompanied by haste and noise, in fact, the machinery of good housekeeping is smooth and noiseless. The person who runs her house on the haphazard, slipshod plan wonders that such perfect order can be preserved without any display of extraordinary work. The one thing to be desired in all domestic affairs is an evenness of pace, an appointed time, and if there is to be extra work, an extra effort is made. Lack of thorough system in the home cannot but result in serious breaks in the comfort of the family. The one thing to be desired in housekeeping, and which should be considered before everything else, is the comfort of all who live in the house. To secure it, order, punctuality and cleanliness are necessary, but when the order or cleanliness becomes obtrusive comfort is impossible. The systematic housekeeper does not attempt more than she knows she can accomplish. She does not undertake unnecessary work which she cannot be accomplished without hurry and confusion and which will put back necessary work. It requires cool judgment to estimate this and independent action to resist the temptation to do more for churches and charitable objects, because her time is so disposed that she has more to spare. The basket of family sewing will be found that such a woman does more for churches and charitable objects, because her time is so disposed that she has more to spare. The basket of family sewing will be found that such a woman does more for churches and charitable objects, because her time is so disposed that she has more to spare.

The weather is depressing and many people find it impossible to sleep. All sorts of vermin, including snakes, spiders, beetles, frogs and typhoid flies, become unusually active. The large animals, such as horses, cattle and dogs, show all the signs of terror that may be noticed in a heavy thunder storm in Western lands. There is no thunder with a typhoon, but the sound of the wind may often be mistaken for it. The air becomes very dry, and the wind blows in sudden short and terrific squalls, lasting perhaps six to ten minutes. The sky is black and threatening, and has a peculiar, ominous appearance.

"Among the rigging of a ship caught in a typhoon the sea birds, as well as butterflies, flies, and insects from the land, may be seen. The surface of the sea presents the appearance of boiling water, due to the air which is caught and imprisoned by the seething foam, and the crests of the huge waves lashed into fury by the force of the wind.

"In the exact center of a typhoon the sea is calm and the winds are hushed, while overhead the clouds are thin and high, often allowing the stars to peep through.

But we baffle the logic that is deceived by the lull of the central calm.

"For around it on all sides the winds are howling and shrieking and apparently blowing in a dozen directions at once, and the moment a ship passes out of the realm of calm it will be impossible to tell from which quarter the despairing squall will swoop down and strike her.

"The central calm is often of great width in size. It is caused by the rotation of the winds, and the sky is usually clear directly over it.

"During the typhoon season the sailors follow each other quite closely, and often several at once racing in different parts of the far East. During August and September the season is at its height."

### FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

The tartaric acid is a man by the ear to a vile him to eat and drink with them.

No one but a boy's mother ever that he may be tired.

People never get so old that they don't hurt them to be scolded.

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The highest lighthouse on the American coast is that at Cape Henry, Va. It stands in height, built wholly of iron.

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## THE TYPHOON.

The dreaded storm that blows in the Region of the China Sea.

"The worst storm," says an old sea captain, "are the typhoons of the Chinese seas. They cover a large area, are more certain in their movements and follow each other quickly. The typhoon season is now just now. And I see that one reason the Japanese and Chinese war fleets are unable to stay at home is because they are almost of the big storms."

"The first signs of the storm are light cirrus clouds coming from the east, with dry weather, very light wind, and a slight rise in the barometer. This is the weather lasts for several days.

"There are usually three or four around the sun by day and round the moon by night, while the phosphorescence of the sea becomes suddenly increased; the sunsets and sunrises become gloriously colored with crimson, gold and amber, and the twilight rays are beautiful beyond description."

"Then, at a distance of about 500 miles from the center of the activity of the typhoon, heavy swells begin to leave the surface of the ocean. A heavy swell in the China sea is a sure indication of a distant typhoon."

"Then the cirrus clouds begin to be replaced gradually by heavy masses of cumulus, and where the blue sky is visible, it is seen to be streaked by faint dashes of pale cirrus clouds. Next the temperature begins to fall, and the air grows very oppressive from increasing lameness. During the early hours of the morning a slight haze is noticed and the sky presents a threatening and vaporous appearance."

"At this stage of a typhoon the growth of the animal world, including insects, begins, is seen to be strangely affected. Numerous writers have very graphically described the ominous terror of some animals and the nervous excitement of others while the overpowering sense of the human mind of foreboding, presentiment and coming danger are in many cases the short of subject terror."

"The weather is depressing and many people find it impossible to sleep. All sorts of vermin, including snakes, spiders, beetles, frogs and typhoid flies, become unusually active."

"The large animals, such as horses, cattle and dogs, show all the signs of terror that may be noticed in a heavy thunder storm in Western lands. There is no thunder with a typhoon, but the sound of the wind may often be mistaken for it. The air becomes very dry, and the wind blows in sudden short and terrific squalls, lasting perhaps six to ten minutes. The sky is black and threatening, and has a peculiar, ominous appearance."

"Among the rigging of a ship caught in a typhoon the sea birds, as well as butterflies, flies, and insects from the land, may be seen. The surface of the sea presents the appearance of boiling water, due to the air which is caught and imprisoned by the seething foam, and the crests of the huge waves lashed into fury by the force of the wind."

"In the exact center of a typhoon the sea is calm and the winds are hushed, while overhead the clouds are thin and high, often allowing the stars to peep through."

But we baffle the logic that is deceived by the lull of the central calm.

"For around it on all sides the winds are howling and shrieking and apparently blowing in a dozen directions at once, and the moment a ship passes out of the realm of calm it will be impossible to tell from which quarter the despairing squall will swoop down and strike her."

"The central calm is often of great width in size. It is caused by the rotation of the winds, and the sky is usually clear directly over it."

"During the typhoon season the sailors follow each other quite closely, and often several at once racing in different parts of the far East. During August and September the season is at its height."

### FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

The tartaric acid is a man by the ear to a vile him to eat and drink with them.

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Of the thirty odd European sovereigns Queen Victoria alone has a great-grandson in the direct line, of succession. Others only five have even grandsons in the direct line, namely, the King of Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Sax-Meiningen.

## PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

### INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Michael Miskay attempted suicide at Regina.

Lake Winnipeg is being surveyed so as to check the chart.

Four sea turtles for the eastern market are being sold at Chatham.

A new institution for the deaf and dumb is being built at Halifax.

Rev. J. A. Hanton has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church, Galt.

A number of twine famines seems to be threatening in the Portage la Prairie district.

William Kerr, of Carthage, who is in his sixties, recently crashed an acre of heavy soil.

Kingston had a marriage this week, in St. Mary's Cathedral, at half-past four o'clock in the morning.

A P. M. Lambton tailor was a lamb at a church picnic.

Mr. W. Dillane, of the Kemptville High School, has become principal of the Hawkesbury High School.

Petroleum stores are to be lighted with kerosene lamps at a cost of \$1,200 per annum.

A road through the forest is never at a lower level on the C. P. R. in Western Ontario than at present.

The Public school trustees of Winnipeg have declined all proposals to aid the Roman Catholic schools.

The Experimental Fruit Station at Craigston is reported to be in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition.

Winnie, youngest daughter of John McLean, M. P., of Souris, was drowned at P. E. Island last week.

Last year the C. P. R. assessment at Saginaw was \$25,000; this year it is \$25,000 and the company appeals.

Monk Road storehouse was recently burned to the ground with 4,000 bushels of grain stored in it at the time.

Stock yards and a cattle chute have been erected by the C. P. R. at Dundas Station as the Prince Albert branch.

Mr. Bryce Jones was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and installed as pastor of the church at Morris, Man.

Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, of St. James' Church, Ingersoll, has resigned to assume the pastorate of Christ Church, London.

The residence of J. Kaufman, Phillipsburg, with its contents, was burned recently, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.

Terrible tales of starvation and death among the Indians of Labrador are reported. The distress arises from scarcity of game.

Woodstock Collegiate Institute sent up 15 candidates for third-class certificates and 15 were successful—the best record in the province.

The enormous number of 160,000,000 young lobsters have been hatched out at the departmental establishments in Nova Scotia this season.

Forty-seven South Sea Islanders are en route over the C. P. R. to New York and will give performances in Eastern Canada on the way.

The bonus of \$5,000 granted by Seaforth to the Messrs. Van Egmond, proprietors of the Seaforth woolen mills, has been paid back in full.

Dr. George Duncan, a former resident of Ottawa, has received an appointment as surgeon in the Japanese army, and has left for the seat of war in Corea.

Mr. Wm. Watt, formerly of Gananogue, but now living in Washington State, lost his three children by diphtheria, his wife having died a few weeks before.

It is currently reported that the tramp arrested in Ottawa a few days ago, on whom was found \$2,000 in cash, was a native of Kemptville, and well-known there.

On four acres a market-gardener near Paris has planted 20,000 cabbage plants, 20,000 celery, 2,000 tomatoes, 1,000 red cabbage, and half an acre of potatoes.

In the Manitoba gazette notice is given that charters of incorporation have been issued to the Fort Garry Park Company and the Winnipeg Conservatory of Music.

The cold of the Dominion seems to diminish with an increase of population. Between 1871 and 1887 Hudson's Bay was closed an average of 184 days every year; now its ice lasts 179 days.

The deaths are recorded in Moncton, N. B., of two children both of whom were taken on the recent pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre and were carried in the church. One was a case of paralysis and the other cancer.

Capt. Chittenden, of Victoria, has presented his collection of curios, gathered among the Indians of the west coast from Mexico to Alaska, to the British Columbia provincial museum. This collection has been on exhibition at Antwerp, London, Paris, and Chicago, and is valued at \$10,000.

A New Sea Monster.

Another member has been added to the list of sea monsters by the report of the captain of the Sydney barque, Loongana, and a correspondent, writing from Sydney, describes it. While the Loongana was near Skua Cru Islands, a strange fish came alongside and followed the ship for nearly an hour.

The captain fired several shots, but the bullets simply glanced off the creature's hide, and it took no notice of them. It is described as having been about 20 feet long, with a head. The creature had no distinctly shaped eyes, but it kept opening and closing its mouth, and it kept opening and closing its mouth, and it kept opening and closing its mouth.

The creature endeavored to fire into its mouth, and much to the relief of the crew of the Loongana, a sketch which was taken at the time shows the monster to have been about 11 feet across and 5 feet deep.

A statue of Shelley, the work of sculptor Lucchesi, will be unveiled soon at Vinegrove, the place where his body came ashore.

## PLAGUE AND HEROISM.

The Terrible Forest Fires in the West—Metamorphosis of Engineer Root.

The plague of fire which has visited Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan until defies, so far, all attempts at estimation. There is no way of computing the dead where whole families have been wiped out; no way of calculating the damage when every vestige of county and town has been swept off the face of the country. Reports hurriedly made and statistics more hastily thrown together impart probability to any opinion that says the dead may be counted between one thousand and fifteen hundred. These figures are almost beyond belief. They are appalling. The county of Pine, Minnesota, has been

WHOLLY DESTROYED, reduced to desolation more terrible than had any living thing never been there. In Wisconsin fifteen counties have been partially wiped out, and two counties in Michigan have shared the same fate. In Minnesota the towns of Hinckley, Pokegama, Sandstone, Sandstone Junction, Partridge, Cromwell, Curtis, Cushing and Mission Creek have absolutely disappeared to the last trace before the raging forest flames, and Finlayson, Mansfield, Rutledge and Milaca, in the same state, have suffered partial destruction along with extensive districts in the counties in which they were situated and adjoining counties, six or seven in number. Six Wisconsin towns, Cross, Benoit, Barrelet, Poplar, Marengo and Grand Lake have been wholly destroyed, and the fire partially devastated thirteen other towns in the state, along with large areas of many counties. Three Michigan towns were partially burned.

No illustration can be given of the terrific rapidity with which the fire must have spread in the three states. Some vague impression of it can be gathered from

THE TERRIBLE STORY of Engineer Root's ride with his clothes afire in the cab of his engine, forcing his iron horse to the utmost to save the lives of hundreds of passengers who saw the fire leaping up against every window of the train. It is good to know that the brave Root is likely to recover from his frightful injuries. Some idea of the speed of the devouring element can also be formed from the graphic description given of Agent Bullis and Flagman Jesmer at Sandstone rushing their train load of 500 refugees desperately over a 1,500 foot bridge in a race with the fire, which, although it was on the bridge, left it with not the least long enough to cut off the escape of the train.

Many deeds of like heroism done by men and women who perished will never be known.

How the Run on the Bank Stopped.

Matters at the Bank of Dublin were looking blue, but just at the right moment one of the officers had an inspiration. He thought that if O'Connell came they might be persuaded to retire. O'Connell came, but with an inspiration of his own. He entered the Directors' room by a private door and without any explanation called for a fire shovel and a handful of gold pieces. He

heated the gold till it was altogether too hot for comfortable handling, and sent it out just so to be paid over the counter.

Then a new batch was treated in the same way, and for some minutes there was plenty of fun in the ranks of the angry, loving crowd, for an Irishman loves fun, even in the most unfavorable circumstances. But the heaven was working, so that soon someone who had just got his money home safe, and was tossing it from one hand to the other to keep it warm, cried out: "Ar-r-r, boys, what's the use? Sure, don't we see them coming the gold, as fast as they can, before our eyes."

"True for you," says another; and "Bedad, you're right," puts in a third; and with that the true Irish humor came to the top, and a shout went up: "Long live the Bank of Dublin," and the run was over. It was not the fire shovel, nor the hot gold pieces, that did the work; it was the grand head of brains behind them.

Lord Rosse's Tip.

The Marquis de Fontenay tells in her European gossip a story of the Earl of Rosse, who is a mechanical engineer of no mean order. It seems that the other day he entered the engine room of a large manufacturing and gazed in a rather careless manner at the working of the machinery. Suddenly he was seen to shake his head, pull his watch out and to look first at the engine and then at the timepiece. The engineer's attention had been attracted by this somewhat odd behavior of the stranger and he sported him in a rude and his aggressive manner, with a "Well, what's up now? What is it that you've got to find fault with, anyhow?" "Oh," replied Lord Rosse, "it's all the same to me; I've got no fault to find. I'm just waiting till the boiler explodes."

"The boiler explodes?" "The boiler explodes," said the engineer. "Why, you are crazy, man!" exclaimed the engineer angrily, preparing to turn the peer out as a dangerous crank. "Well," retorted the Earl, "if you work ten minutes longer with that loose screw there the boiler will certainly explode." The engineer, gazing in the direction indicated by Lord Rosse, paused and jumped to stop the engine. "Why the devil didn't you say so sooner?" he blurted out. "Why should I? I have never yet had the opportunity of seeing a boiler explode."

The New Engine for Fast Trains.

It is known that the greater the speed at which an express train travels the greater is the resistance of the air, and 90 miles an hour, we believe, is the speed at which the added atmospheric resistance neutralizes every attempted increase of power under present conditions. It will be interesting to know whether this practical maximum of about 90 miles will be increased by the curious new type of locomotive of which 40 models are being built for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railroads. In these great engines all the front parts, which offer resistance to the air, are prolonged to a sharp angle, and furnished with these cut atmospheres, the locomotives are said to look like railway rams.

With consideration a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall.

## TEA GROWING IN JAPAN.

Odd Scenes Presented in the Thatched Fields of Uji.

In the twelfth century Kyoto was the centre of life in Japan, and the district of Uji, between that city and Nara, has always kept its reputation for producing the finest tea. The most valuable leaves are those on the young spring shoots, and when I passed through on the 19th of May these were just being gathered and dried. Most of the shrubs grow in the open air without any protection, evergreen bushes from two to three feet high, and among them the women and children were at work. As they squatted by the plants filling their baskets very little of them was visible, but their big grass hats shone in the sun, looking like a crop of gigantic mushrooms.

The Japanese "kasa" is made of various light materials—straw, split bamboo, rushes, or shavings of reed; it is used like an umbrella, but to the head, as a protection against sun and rain, in the evening or on cloudy days it is laid aside, and the laborers wear only their cotton kerchiefs, aprons, or a hood, or a band in a band around their brows. Though it cannot be called the "vat hat" the "Grass made," it is nevertheless very effective in the landscape, and the variations of its outline in different positions are happily the action of its wearer.

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Underneath the mats women were picking, and in every way cottage those who were not in the forest were busy sorting and cleaning the leaves. There are no large factories or firing houses; each family makes its own brand of tea, labeling it with some fanciful or poetic name. —Alfred Parsons, in Harper's Magazine.

THE CHINESE SAILOR STARVING.

Wounded Japanese Soldiers Arriving at Chemulpo Daily—Chinese Slaughtering Captured Korean Soldiers.

A despatch to The London Times from Shanghai says that Korean reports agree with those of the Chinese concerning the defeat of the Japanese troops at Tatung River. Wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving at Chemulpo daily.

The correspondent of the Central News at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese transport ship Chean, while proceeding for Formosa with 1,400 troops on board, was wrecked at Chetung. The soldiers and crew were conveyed to the shore in safety.

STARTING SHOOTERS LAY KILL HORSES.

Another despatch from Shanghai says the Chinese forces in the northern part of Corea are being hemmed in by Japanese, and being without supplies are obliged to kill their cavalry horses for food.

All of the foreign employees of the Japanese dock yards are being dismissed, presumably to conceal the extent of the injuries sustained by the Japanese warships in recent engagements with the Chinese.

The Japanese cruiser Yatsuyama, Kan has been docked at Nagasaki for repairs. The dock is carefully guarded, and no foreigners are permitted near it.

Japanese advisors say that the Mikado and the Japanese Minister of war and Marine have gone to Hiroshima to observe the embarkation of large detachments of troops who are being sent to the seat of war.

FOREST FIRES REVIVED.

Strong Winds Rekindle the Flames in Northern Wisconsin.

A despatch from Ashland, Wis., says: Strong winds have fanned up the forest fires in this vicinity, and they are burning fiercely in nearly every direction. They crossed what is known as the cemetery road, south of Ashland, and the Ashland Driving Park Association's buildings, which are located two miles out from Ashland, are in danger of destruction. The fire is also quite close to Mount Hope cemetery, and two thousand of the cemetery, with a strong wind constantly bringing it nearer. Washburne has been enveloped in a cloud of smoke all day. The following despatch was received from Saxon the other night: "Forest fires are raging about here; water is being hauled by running teams, and the citizens are moving out of their homes with all possible speed. If the wind continues for a few hours the town is lost." Saxon is a small town on the north-western road, and several large kilns are operated there by the Ashland Iron and Steel Company, which gives it the main support. The Chequamegon Bay Logging Company say that on the pine lands there is scarcely a live tree standing. This means millions of dollars loss to pine land owners.

Race horses have their ups and downs in life. George Frederick, winner of the Derby in 1874, was sold some weeks since for 30s. to a knacker.

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say "Thank You!"

I was badly affected with Rheumatism and Sciatica, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was dead to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever. —MRS. AMANDA FAIRLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver, Bilious, Sick headache, indigestion, sour stomach, nervous

## Shaving in a Lions' Den.

An additional attraction has been added to one of the many menageries which stand in the Parisian suburbs. A few days ago a barber entered into an agreement with the proprietor that he would enter the den of lions with the trainer, and while there have, brush, comb, and arrange his hair in the latest style. This feat he successfully accomplished, although the lions at times became very unruly. Another barber has performed the same feat in the Laurent Menagerie at Vichy. He carried out his contract without flinching, although the animals were in a very excited condition, and among them was a dangerous lion called D'Artagnan, after one of the heroes of the elder Dumas. D'Artagnan frequently cried a desire to have a munch at the barber, but the eyes of the soaped and lathered tamer kept him in check.

It's Astonishing

how Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts upon nervous women. It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chlorosis, or St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, spasms, convulsions, or "fits" and every like disorder.

Even in cases of insanity, resulting from functional derangement, the persistent use of the "Prescription" will, by restoring the natural functions, generally effect a cure.

For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down or overworked; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and, later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

If it doesn't fit, it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What more can any one ask? Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good?"

A committee of French women has been formed for the purpose of founding a home for widows of workmen, which is to be established in memory of M. Carnot. A subscription list has already been opened.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Volson's Nervine. Nervine is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

Know thyself and do thine own work, says Plato; and each includes the other and covers the whole duty of man.

Fall Wheat.

Prices per bushel, Genesee Giant, \$2.50; White Leader, \$1.50; Dawson's Giant, \$1.50; Jones' Winter Type, 85c; American Bronze, 85c; Early Red Clawson, 85c; Cotton bage 20c. Send for Circulars to the Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co. (Ltd.) 132 King St. E., Toronto.

The customs authorities of Boston have decided that the works of Zola are immoral but not obscene.

Charlatans and Quacks

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people of the people. The knife has been used to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

The unseen violet refined itself through the air.

The Tree of Heaven is the common name for the Ailanthus, a very tropical looking tree. Brown Bros. Co., Toronto, Ont., tell us that it is not a very satisfactory grower for our section. This house with an agent here. They pay salary and expenses and offer liberal inducements.

A. P. 728.

I Always Smoke THE "SOMETHING GOOD" CIGAR. It is Really Equal to any Imported. Take my Advice and Insist on getting this 10 Cent Smoke for 5 Cents.

YOUR CARD, 1000 printings, postpaid, only 10 St. Paul, Pa. The Herald, No. 136 A. Lum

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Made in U.S. and 2-1/2 calibers. The only repeater on the market that can be carried in the pocket.

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It has been drinking St. Leon Mineral Water regularly for four years, and considers it the very best thing to drink while in general training. It is an excellent regulator, having completely cured me of constipation and kidney trouble.

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## Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle  
Fleischmann's Yeast.....half a cake  
Sugar.....two pounds  
Lakeland Water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

He who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of impotence.

St. Leon is recommended on the highest scientific authority. Why does your system with filthy drugs when St. Leon can be obtained for a trifle?

Children

who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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HEAVY GRATE, especially adapted for wood burning. Heavy Steel Plate Fire Box Dome and Radiator, which heat quicker and are more durable. RADIATOR of Modern Construction and Great Heating Power. LARGE ASH PIT.

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with three steel radiating flues.

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is the MOST POWERFUL and ECONOMICAL

Heater made in Canada.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

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Cures all the Aches and Pains of Man & Beast.

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This handsome new illustrated weekly news paper has appeared and is selling like hot cakes everywhere introduced.

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In every town. The most liberal terms ever offered. He the first to apply. Write "The Earth," Earth Building, 71 East Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Ont.

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Will be increased if your land freed from foul weeds, if you

Feed Your Stock Grain Ground by a

WATEROUS Buhr Stone Chopper

Grinds everything, even to the finest seeds. Stones last a lifetime. Iron plates, chilled 1 lb. are not in it with French Buhr Stones, 6 inches. 1 lb. Chilled Clear Through. Easy to run, simple, durable, fast—Write us.

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ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP TO THE PARTS DEPARTMENT, 101 PRINCE ST., SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, ETC.

CREELMAN BROS. M. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Speaker Ross visited the capital on Tuesday.

Mrs. Sinclair left for Ontario Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Maudsley left last evening for Algona, Iowa.

Mr. Geo Jackson, of Regina, is spending the week in town.

Miss Wilson, of Qu'Appelle, is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. Cullen.

Mr. Thos. Miller, of THE TIMES staff, visited his home at Regina on Friday last.

Rev. W. E. Brown will be inducted at Regina on the first Sunday in November.

Const. Ryan, who is stationed at Mr. Poiser's, in the Valley, was in town on a business trip Friday.

The Government dairy cheques for August's milk supply are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Harper Wilson spent Monday in town in the interests of Rublee & Riidell, fruit dealers, Winnipeg.

A. S. Bins, northwestern representative of R. J. Whitt & Co., Winnipeg, was married at London, Ont., last week.

Dr. W. D. Cowan, dentist, of Regina, will be at the Dining Hall, Moose Jaw, next Monday and Tuesday, October 1st and 2nd.

Mr. Thomas Tweed, of the Executive Committee, went west to Medicine Hat on Wednesday. He returns to the Capital to-day.

An additional freight train crew was put on this section of the C.P.R. on Tuesday. The cattle and tea traffic are making a rush.

Mr. Hobkirk returned Sunday morning after an enjoyable holiday spent at Fort William, Winnipeg, Grand Forks and other Dakota towns.

A party of Regina sports including D. H. Gillespie and Chas. Wilson camped at Buffalo Lake last week. They secured good bags of geese.

M. La T. Thompson, who has been engaged in Giluly's drug store at Selkirk for the past year, has purchased the drug store of Dr. Scott of Estevan. —Commercial.

A train-load of Gordon & Ironside's cattle was ditched near Ottawa on Tuesday. A cow did it. Twenty-two cattle were killed outright and eight more had to be killed.

J. F. Stenshorn, Dominion Govt. Immigration Agent, with headquarters at Regina, passed through Wednesday going to Edmonton to inspect some colonies in Northern Alberta.

On Sunday morning Rev. A. P. Ledingham preached his first sermon from the Moose Jaw Presbyterian pulpit, and gave a clear and intelligible discourse on the simplicity of the Salvation plan.

M. H. Simpson, C. P. R. agent at Swift Current, went west Monday morning with his bride, after spending the honeymoon season with relatives at Winnipeg. Several Moose Jaw acquaintances presented their congratulations at the depot.

Mr. Fred Green, last week brought his thrasher back from Indian Head. The wheat yields there did not foot up to anticipations. All the boys who accompanied Mr. Green returned to Moose Jaw, excepting B. McLachlan who went on to Virden.

Nova Scotia papers report the probability that Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Halifax, formerly of Winnipeg, will be appointed to the chair of systematic theology in the Presbyterian College, Halifax. Mr. J. G. Gordon, barrister, of Moose Jaw, is cousin to the above.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Baker arrived home from Winnipeg Sunday morning, where Mr. B. had been attending the Grain Standards Selection meeting. He says the wheat sample this year is away above the usual average—plump and perfect. Despite untoward circumstances the samples taken from Moose Jaw averaged 60½ lbs. to the bushel.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, will visit Moose Jaw in October to inspect the creamery, when he will consider the advisability of enlarging the building and increasing the plant. It may be safely said that the Professor will receive ample assurance of a supply of milk that will warrant the proposed extension. The capacity of the present plant has been kept running to its utmost capacity all this season.

Wm. Etty, section foreman at Milestone, on the Soo line, died very suddenly at that point on Sunday last. He had for years been subject to epileptic fits, and in one on Sunday he passed away. He was a widower, his wife having died at Regina a few years ago. The remains were taken to Regina on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the funeral was held, conducted by the Foresters and Orangemen, both of which he was a member.



EVERY MOTHER WISHES

Her children to be strong and healthy. All doctors agree that the

"HEALTH BRAND"

Combinations do more than anything else to insure this.

Lady Aberdeen writes to us strongly in favor of the Health Brand.

Ask your dealer to show you these goods. You will never buy any other after seeing them.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

Supt. Perry stepped off No. 1 here yesterday morning.

Frank Statham has returned from Regina to resume his duties at the depot.

His Excellency the Governor-General is expected to arrive at Regina on the 6th October.

Mrs. McNeil, of Boston, sister of Mrs. J. H. Ross, went west yesterday en route to B.C. where her son is lying dangerously ill.

Mrs. J. K. Stevenson and Miss Nora arrived home on Sunday from Toronto, where they had spent a couple of months visiting.

Miss Trent, sister of Mrs. T. W. Robinson, arrived on Saturday from Stuyven, Ont., and will spend the winter in Moose Jaw.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Richards mourn the loss of Kathleen, their infant daughter; the funeral was held on Saturday last at four o'clock.

Fall fair next Wednesday. What can you do to add to the success of it? If it is but little, do it just the same; "many littles make a muckle."

The C.P.R. dining cars on this division are now supplied with butter from the Moose Jaw creamery. 30 pounds per day is the quantity consumed.

Mr. J. T. Rielly left last night for Winnipeg. Mr. Rielly resided here two years and was a popular young man. He was an enthusiastic lacrosseist, and footballer, and will be missed in those as well as in social circles.

Mr. Jno. Rutherford, of the despatcher's office, has arrived back from his holiday trip to the Twin Cities. While there he met Messrs. Prosser and Joe Daly late of Moose Jaw, who are both working on lines running out of Minneapolis.

It is pretty well understood at Regina that Mr. J. W. Smith will be the choice of the convention to be held there to-morrow to select a candidate to oppose Mr. Mowat, the present member of Assembly for South Regina District. Mr. McInnis, of The Standard, whose name was freely mentioned in that connection, definitely announced last Tuesday that he "is not in it."

Mr. W. T. Barrett came in from Winnipeg on Sunday. On Tuesday in company with Messrs. Smith of the dining hall, T. W. Scott and K. P. McCaskill, he went to Buffalo Lake for geese. He went not in vain. The party in a couple of hours bagged 63 fine fat geese, no less than 32 of which fell to Mr. Barrett's gun. On Wednesday Mr. B. assisted his friend Mr. Fisher through the most trying ordeal of a life time. To-night he returns to Winnipeg, highly satisfied with a short holiday profitably spent.

**Town Council.**

"No quorum" prevented a meeting Monday evening. On Tuesday a special meeting was held. Present: The Mayor, Couns. Simington, Hitchcock, Fletcher and Richards.

D. McLean complained that a town water tank was leaking into his cellar. Inspector instructed to pump tank dry.

Accounts ordered paid: E. A. Baker & Co. \$35.12, T. W. Robinson \$2.05, The Standard, Regina, \$14.80, C. Langford, salary, \$35.00, Relief Committee \$38.00, applied on tickets to Winnipeg for indigent persons.

Sidewalks by-law as amended in conformity with the Ordinance in the matter of penalties.

Simington-Fletcher—That Hon. Mr. Laurier be presented with an address by the Mayor and Council on his arrival at Moose Jaw, and that the Mayor and Clerk do draft a suitable address.—Carried.

The tax collector was instructed to return the roll by the 29th October, and notify all parties in arrears on that date, that legal steps will be taken to collect taxes.

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.**

**DR. PRICE'S**

**CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LAURIER IS IN TOWN

DISTINGUISHED CANADIANS ARE WITH US TO-DAY.

The Party Arrived Last Evening and Were Welcomed by the Council and Many Citizens—An Address Presented—Mass Meeting To-Day.

On the train from the west last evening which arrived nearly two hours late were Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Madame Laurier, Messrs. Fraser, Fisher, Gibson (with Mrs. Gibson), Hyman and Sutherland, M. P.'s and ex-M. P.'s, and Mr. Simpson of the Toronto Globe. Their private car was sidetracked and the party alighted and were led to the platform at the dining hall, where the Stoney Beach band boys were playing a welcome. The platform was crowded from end to end. On behalf of the civic council and citizens, Mr. J. E. Annable, Clerk, read the following address, which was then presented to the Liberal leader by Mayor Gass:

To the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, L.L.D., Q.C., P.C.

Sir:—On behalf of the Council and citizens of the town of Moose Jaw, we beg to extend to you a hearty welcome to this place.

Since their opening up for settlement these Territories have been visited by many of Canada's leading statesmen. They have taken the opportunity of studying for themselves the needs of this vast country as well as of examining its fertile soil and other advantages.

These visits we always hail with pleasure, as the more intimate the knowledge which is possessed by those in authority of each part of this vast Dominion, the more will the measures adopted in Parliament be likely to suit its needs and to promote its welfare. If this is true of the older provinces, much more is it to this new country. As yet in an early stage of its development, many questions are arising which require as thoughtful and prudent action. We may therefore expect that your visit, while it may, as we hope that it will, afford pleasure to your hosts, will also bring to your fellow travellers increased knowledge of its needs, so that its progress and prosperity may be increasingly promoted.

To yourself and to Madame Laurier, who accompanied you, we accord a hearty welcome to Moose Jaw, and we beg to express the hope that your first visit to these prairies and to this place may not be your last one.

Signed on behalf of the Town Council by C. A. Gass, Mayor.

Mr. Laurier replying sincerely thanked the members of the Council and citizens for their words of welcome. He surmised that civic elections here were not fought on political lines, and presumed that both Conservatives and Liberals found places at the Council board; he thought Liberals would not take it amiss if he thanked especially the Conservative members of the Council for their cordiality. He came here as a political leader, but he came also as a Canadian and as a Canadian he accepted the kind welcome. They had wished him a pleasant visit in the North West and he assured them that the wish was already fulfilled. The trip had been to himself and to the friends accompanying him a labor of love and of joy. Everywhere they had been met with the utmost cordiality. In his present office—for he looked upon his position as a very important office—he was not now able to put the knowledge being acquired to such practical advantage as he might in the future, yet it could not fail to prove of great benefit to him. Mr. Laurier again expressed his gratitude for the warmth of his reception.

Mayor Gass then called for cheers for the leader, which were given with a will; the band played, the engine whistles blew, and a great noise was made.

At a later hour four members of Mr. Laurier's party were entertained by the local Masonic fraternity, viz., Messrs. Fraser, Fisher, Sutherland and Hyman, all of whom are Masons of high degree.

Mr. Laurier spent the evening in his car. The meeting to-day is announced for one o'clock—an open air meeting. The band stand has been fitted up for a rostrum, and seats to accommodate several hundreds of people are arranged around. Unless a modification takes place in the cold wind blowing this morning, it is probable that other arrangements will have to be made for the meeting.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

**A Cure That Cures**

is the kind that most people desire. Such a cure is Ripans Tablets, but not a cure for everything. They are for all liver and stomach disorders and one tablet gives relief.

A New Press.

THE TIMES is this week printed on a new press; the improvement is manifest. For several weeks past the paper has been issued under exceeding difficulties; only by unexampled ingenuity in mending and sheer diligence was it issued at all. That no complaints were heard surprised the pressman. Henceforth we hope to give as clear a print as may be desired.

A Deserving Project

The ex-N. W. M. P. Association met at Calgary on the 18th and resolved to raise a subscription among members of the Association, and representatives of the Red River Expeditionary Forces, to provide a fund to erect a monument to the memory of the late Lieut.-Colonel Macleod. A list has been placed in the hands of Mr. T. W. Asplin at Moose Jaw. Subscriptions are limited in each case to 50 cents.

A petition to the Governor-General is also in circulation for signatures, praying that a pension be granted to the widow of the late Judge Macleod, sufficient for adequate support for herself and the education of her five fatherless children. Mr. Ross, M.L.A., and Mr. Asplin have blank lists for signatures. Lack of space this week prevents the publishing in full the subject matter of the petition.

Buffalo Lake Breezes.

Threshing is all done in this district and the yield was not as good as was expected. The Getty Bros. did the work. They threshed in one day 1,000 bushels at H. C. Gilmour's. If this can be beat, let us hear about it, even if 4 cents a bushel was charged.

Your correspondent is thinking of taking a moonlight trip west to the district, where it took one pound of twine to an acre, as there is no very large granaries in that district. There must be piles of grain stored outside and a few loads would not be missed and would be very welcome here.

Could you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers inform us the wage the man in charge of the Government drill gets, as it is reported here that he receives \$2.50 per day, which surely is big pay these hard times; but I suppose it is necessary as he controls quite a number of votes, being a large family man. The drill is now at Jno. Carney's. He got down about 50 ft. and a Chinaman took the pump from him and he has not got it yet. He expects that the Chinaman is using it for a cannon to do the Japs up with.

HOUSE TO LET.

House to let on Fairford street, property of Mrs. Latham. Apply to Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw. 7th.

STRAYED.

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned one buckskin pony with white face and white hind feet, with mare colt at side. Owner may have same by proving property and paying charges. F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw, Sept 22nd, 1894. 14-16

BULL FOR SERVICE!

That thoroughbred Durham bull "Ranger," 16395 (Dominion Short Horn Herd Book). Fee \$1.00. Cash must be paid at time of service. FRED W. GREEN, See 32-16-57.

PERFECT FIT

—AND—

PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

—TRY—

J. MELHUISE,

Merchant Tailor.

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair. Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, home made to measure, \$2 each. Flannel Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 each. Suits to measure, \$15 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

HOUSE TO LET.

House on High street to let. Apply to T. W. ROBINSON.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

TOWN PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in the Territories Real Property Act and a certain Mortgage (which will be produced at time of sale) there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by G.S. ALLAN, Auctioneer at the

OTTAWA HOUSE, River Street, in the town of Moose Jaw, in the North West Territories on

Saturday, 29th day of Sept.

A. D. 1894, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon: Lot number Thirty six (36) in block number One Hundred and Twenty three (123) in the Town of Moose Jaw in the North West Territories of Canada.

There is situated on the said lot a frame house 14 stories. The property will be sold subject to reserve bid.

Twenty per cent. cash must be paid at time of sale and the balance in accordance with conditions, which will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate. Dated at Moose Jaw, 14th September, 1894.

NEW

Fall Goods!

Our new fall goods are now rapidly coming in. We have just opened a magnificent range in Men's Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, in good heavy Tweeds, Serges and Worsted, made up in the different leading styles. See our Men's Fall Tweed Suits at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00; Boys' Suits at \$4.00 and \$5.00; Children's Suits at \$2.50 up.

In Top Shirts and Underwear we lead. We are offering All-wool Underwear at \$2.25 a suit; extra heavy pure wool at \$1.50 a suit.

M. J. MacLEOD.

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

A. A. Meller

CARRIES A COMPLETE STOCK OF Sportsmen's Supplies.

LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless. Guns for hire and sale. Having secured the services of a competent workman, I am prepared to attend to all kinds of gun repairing at shortest possible notice and at lowest rates.

... TERMS CASH ...

CHALMERS.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

Our selections of

DRESS COSTUMES

are such as to sustain our reputation. We never placed on our shelves a more select variety.

In Dress Trimmings

we lead. An elegant range to select from. We invite every Lady to examine our new goods. No trouble to show them. We are offering at greatly reduced prices

Balance of Summer Stock,

Ladies' Blouses and Gents' Reg. Shirts. We will dispose of them AT COST FOR CASH ONLY.

I. M. Chalmers.

FURNITURE.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.